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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 17TH, 1921.

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WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00	" " 9.30 " 10 "
9.30	" " 11.00 " 15 "
11.30	" " 12.30 p.m. " 15 "
12.30 p.m.	" " 2.30 " 10 "
2.30	" " 5.00 " 15 "
5.00	" " 8.10 " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m.	9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
	11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30	" " 11.00 " 10 "
11.30	" " 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon	" " 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m.	" " 5.30 " 15 "
5.30	" " 6.00 " 10 "
6.00	" " 6.30 " 15 "
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### CHINA ASSOCIATION. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Mr. E. C. Pearce, presided at the annual general meeting of members of the China Association (Shanghai Branch) held at the Shanghai Club, on May 18th.

Our membership—be said—has rather fallen off for the past year, the number being 122, against 370 in March, 1920. I cannot help thinking, in view of recent reports of fierce fighting in Honan, brigandage in North Kwangtung, an attack by pirates on a Revenue Cruiser, robbery in the Yangtze Gorges, the self-appointment of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President of South China, the troubles in connexion with Mongolia, in fact a sea of unrest throughout the whole country, that all these do not point to that restoration of a peaceful China that we are all so anxious to see.

So far as Shanghai is concerned, the freeing from brigandage of the Upper Yangtze, the main artery for our trade to Western China, is most important. It would appear that almost every district in these regions has its own particular brigand to coerce all boats passing, to pay tribute or take the consequences. China is striving most energetically to be recognised by the European Powers and America as a nation of equal rank and yet, what do we see? She is not even able to afford the first elementary protection to travellers in spite of the enormous amount of money being squandered annually on the so-called soldiery of her many provincial tyrants. Yet, gentlemen, with all these troubles and difficulties that true trading instinct of the Chinese merchant is not by any means crushed and the regeneration of China, resting as it always will on the common-sense of the general public must become materialized at some future date; let us hope it is not far distant. It is our desire to see a prosperous China, a united China and an enlightened China, and as already pointed out, if there is anything this Association can do which makes for any improvement in the present state of affairs in China we should help.

#### THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

After referring to the extraordinary influx of copper currency into Shanghai and its detrimental effect upon the purchasing powers of the poorer class of Chinese in the Settlement as well as upon foreigners, Mr. Pearce proceeded to say there is no indication at present of fulfilment of the obligations for the reform of the currency and it is now clearer than ever that foreign assistance and supervision are essential to the carrying out of this great task. In the interests of the Chinese people and all who have business with China, that beneficial work ought to be undertaken without further delay, as, unless some such steps are taken, grave trouble at no far distant date must ensue. The seriousness of the position may perhaps be better appreciated when it is mentioned that the three Tramway Companies in Shanghai have already found it necessary to publish notices informing the public that no light weight coins will be accepted in payment of fares.

#### TRADE MARKS.

Alluding to the work of the special sub-committee established jointly by the Association and the British Chamber of Commerce to consider the Trade Marks Question, Mr. Pearce said:—I can express the hope which your committee entertains that the time is nearing when we shall have our Trade Marks sufficiently protected not only in Shanghai but in China generally.

#### BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

Rightly or wrongly, the belief has become prevalent that the British Government, unable to take all world questions simultaneously into its purview, has been compelled to concentrate on other problems momentarily more pressing from a British point of view and to leave in abeyance those Far Eastern questions which to us on the spot appear so vital. This policy cannot continue indefinitely. The volume of trade with China as compared with Great Britain's world trade may be small, but everything points to the fact that China and the Pacific are to be the focus of the world's politics during the coming century and we cannot, therefore, but congratulate ourselves on being represented in Peking by one whose position both now in China and formerly at the Foreign Office enables him to bring these important issues to the notice of Downing Street with so much force and conviction.

After the report and accounts had been passed, the Committee was elected as follows:—Messrs. N. S. Brown, A. M. Cannon, A. C. Cleary, O. M. Green, C. G. S. Mackie, D. McNeill, E. C. Pearce, F. W. Potter, C. J. Scott and A. Brooke Smith.

Mr. E. W. Noel suggested that the incoming committee should make investigation as to the right of the Japanese Government to charge people in Shanghai with income-tax on coupons and other securities in Japan. The tax had now been raised to 4 per cent. It seemed rather extraordinary that anyone, non-resident in Japan, should be called upon to pay the tax.

The chairman promised that the committee would look into the matter.

#### U.S. NEW CABINET.

The new U.S.A. Cabinet, consists of the following: Secretary of State, Mr. Charles E. Hughes.

Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. A. W. Mellon.

Secretary for War, Mr. J. W. Weeks.

Postmaster-General, Mr. W. H. Hays.

Attorney-General, Mr. H. K. Daugherty.

Secretary for Navy, Mr. Edwin Denby.

Secretary of the Interior, Mr. A. B. Fall.

Secretary of Commerce, Mr. H. Hoover.

Secretary of Labour, Mr. James J. Davis.

Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. H. O. Wallace.

### CHARGES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT IN CANTON.

#### AN INDICTMENT OF TEN COUNTS.

The *Peking Daily News* publishes the following translation of a complaint against Dr. Sun Yat-sen's misgovernment in Canton which was embodied in a petition received by President Hsu Shi-chang from Representatives of the Provincial Assembly of Canton:—

#### I.—TRAMPLING PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY UNDER-FOOT.

The Provincial Assembly is a popularly elected body in which the will of the people finds expression. Unless the Assembly has been constituted in law and received the adjudication of the law courts through proper procedure, no one can disorganize it. But when Sun and Chen came into power, in fear that the members of the Assembly would impeach them for their arbitrary acts, they instigated their followers, Ku In-fen and Lu Meng-fai to bring a trumped-up charge of treason against Lin Chen-hsuan, the Chairman, and thirteen other members of the Assembly and further coerced the rest of the members to pass a resolution to have them unseated. They have also allowed one of their nephews to induce, with bribes and threats, the members to elect him provisional chairman. Since then, those who still remain in the Assembly and form that illegal legislative body are entirely at the beck and call of the administrative officials. They no longer perform the function of representing the interest of the people and supervising the conduct of the executive officials. This is the first instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

#### II.—FINANCIAL CONDITION RENDERED CHAOTIC.

Since the establishment of the branch office of the Bank of China in Canton the Cantonese merchants have used the Bank of China notes as legal tender in their business transactions. Although the notes sometimes became depreciated owing to political disturbances, yet their market rate never went down below eighty per cent of their face value. For the past several years the Canton people have had implicit confidence in the notes and the provincial treasury accepted the notes without any discrimination. But Sun and Chen, in utter disregard of the sufferings of the people, arbitrarily ordered the official organs not to accept the notes, of which there were several million dollars' worth circulating in the market. Appeals were made by commercial organizations and other public bodies for the withdrawal of the order, but Sun and Chen did not accept any notice of such appeal. As a result, many merchants became bankrupt and closed their shops at the end of the last year of the Lunar Calendar. Are not such arbitrary acts similar to armed robbery? Moreover, they have further issued debased fractional currency coins from which they have made a rich haul. But the coins have become depreciated with the result that the price of articles now runs high in Canton and the economic life of the people has been so badly affected that no one can tell the extent of their sufferings. This is the second instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

#### III.—ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.

Under the republican form of government, political parties are a natural growth. Such parties do not necessarily agree with one another, owing to the discrepancy of their views. It is a curious thing for us to learn that some one should consider the parties having affiliations with him as loyal and those at odds with him as rebellious. Since Chen's occupation of Canton, those who differ from him in political views have been had as rebels whose properties he has arbitrarily seized and sold. The victims have not the slightest idea what offence they have committed. Outcries for justice and complaints against grievances are consequently often heard in the "City of Rams" and on the bank of the Pearl River. Under such a reign of terror as this, safety has no place, and to enjoy a moment's peace is a thing of impossibility. In law, it is provided that a crime can only be established by evidence or witness, and an offender can be tried by a law court. Neither a person nor a party is allowed to seize and confiscate other's property by his or its arbitrary will. For instance, the buildings of the Ching-Hai Hsien, the property of the Hai Chu Theatre, the funds of the Kiao Chow Bank and the premises of the Kiao Chow Bank are either a real estate company against stock company owned by many shareholders, or a public building established by the people of a whole district and not owned by a private person or a single family. Granting that among the owners of such properties, there may be one or two persons who, in their disobedience to the Government, have committed criminal acts, the rest are certainly not to blame for such acts. But Sun and Chen, under false excuses, had the above-mentioned properties either seized, confiscated or destroyed with malicious joy. Further, they have issued proclamations offering liberal rewards to any one who can bring a charge against their political enemies but at the same time threatening with dire consequences those who fail to do what they ordered. The effect produced, that cases of blackmail, misinformation and false accusation are frequently heard and the people becoming morally degenerated, have no longer any respect for the majesty of the law. This is the third instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

#### VI.—ENCOURAGING BRIGANDS TO MALTREAT PEOPLE.

For the maintenance of peace and order in a locality it is necessary for those in power to exercise due vigilance over the bad characters in order to prevent them from committing crimes. In dealing with such bad characters, the local officials often have them either executed or imprisoned so as to insure safety and afford proper protection to the peaceful and law-abiding people.

### When Sun and Chen took the reins of Government into their hands, they released all the prisoners without making any inquiry into the nature of the crimes they had committed or the terms of the sentences they were serving. Consequently deeds of lawlessness, perpetrated for purely personal revenge, are numerous in the towns and cities in Kwangtung. This was simply due to Sun and Chen's caprice to do something novel and unheard of, from which the people have, however, suffered unspeakable woes. It is not too much to say that they have let loose ferocious beasts and allowed them to prey upon the people.

Besides, before their entry into Kwangtung, Sun and Chen entered into an alliance with various bands of local brigands in order to secure their support. After their triumph, those bandits were disbanded and sent to their native places, where they who were formerly outlaws and did not dare to appear before the public for fear of punishment, now consider themselves soldiers who have rendered distinguished service. No wonder that whoever comes into contact with them can hardly escape from their molestation. This is the fourth instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

#### V.—SELLING OFFICES.

For the benefit of the people, the Government appoints officials to look after their interest. Only when a man is morally and intellectually qualified, should he be allowed to occupy any official post; for, in so doing the officials will discharge their duty to the benefit and interest of the people instead of damaging them. Contrary to what ought to be done, Sun and Chen sell offices publicly and depend upon them as a source of revenue. They set a price for each official post in accordance with its importance and its lucrativeness. The posts of magistrates are sold, for instance, at either \$30,000, \$20,000 or \$10,000 each, and those of revenue collectors are classified into three grades. A certain Liu was appointed a member of the provincial mint by paying \$300,000 and a certain Chen obtained a post in the Arsenal by paying \$200,000. The chief of the revenue offices at Chao Chow and Huang-Kang and the magistrates of Nan-hsi, Fan-Ngu, Shang-San, Tung-Uan, Tai San, Chao-Yang and other districts have obtained their appointments by paying sums ranging from \$20,000 to \$30,000. These facts are known to every one. Having paid so much to their superiors for the purchase of their offices, it is but natural that they should try to get it back from the people with additional interest. How distressing it is for the people to satisfy the rapacity of the officials with their limited means! This is the fifth instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

#### VI.—INTERNECINE WARFARE.

Civil strife and calamities of nature following one another, this country has, for the last few years, suffered not a little. The people, in consequence of this, are sapped to the extreme, so that those who have any sympathetic feelings for them should allow them time to recuperate their lost strength in order to preserve the last breath of the State. Regardless of everything, Sun and Chen, after their entry into Kwangtung, worked for military expansion to the utmost of their strength without the least consideration for financial straits. Recently there was issued an order for a punitive campaign against Kwangsi, demonstrations being already made along the border of the province. In case the war breaks out, not only will the inhabitants within the war zone and the people of the neighbouring provinces suffer from its immediate results, but traders will be taxed under duress and able-bodied men will be forced to serve in the army against their will. In addition to this, the war necessitates the neglect of farming and impoverishment of families. What is more to be feared is that in spite of the former friendship between Kwangtung and Kwangsi, like members of the same family one depending upon the other, with the commencement of the war, dates the beginning of endless hostilities. Does this not mean that to satisfy the ambitious designs of a few demagogues these men will entail for years to come hardship and tribulation upon the people of both provinces? This is the sixth instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

#### VII.—THROWING MORALS AND PIETY TO THE WINDS.

The maintenance of social order and discipline of individual character solely depend upon moral principles. When more ideas are taken away from the human mind, the line of distinction between man and other animals no longer exists. Thus it is the duty of the local authorities always to keep watch upon the character of their people. It goes without saying, that they should never lead in breaking the moral bonds, thereby degrading human beings to the level of beasts. But as soon as Chen Chiung-ming had assumed the power of Government, he gave up the whole educational control of Kwangtung to Chen To-shu whose bestial nature is unalterable. For the last few months, Chen To-shu has tried to propagate his absurd doctrines of communism of property and wives, so as to mislead the hot-headed youngsters. Moreover, he makes it his tenet that "filial piety is the root of all evils, while sensual indulgence is the chief of all virtues," which he would often preach in public, notwithstanding press criticism or popular opposition. Setting things upside-down, he nevertheless claims to be a teacher of new philosophical doctrines. Now unless the Cantonese have sinned against God, Chen Chiung-ming has certainly no reason to employ such a racial for the destruction of ethical canons. Is it not like training a thief to the pernicious art of robbery? This is the seventh instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

### VIII. MISAPPROPRIATION OF CHARITABLE FUNDS.

When society is in its primitive state, local officials often neglect to improve the conditions of the people, charitable work being chiefly done by popular bodies. This is how the nine big almshouses in Kwangtung came into existence. With a mind to increase his military strength, yet in dire need of funds, Chen Chiung-ming, instead of relieving the people by reducing the number of his troops, sent officials to have the properties of these almshouses seized and confiscated for the expenses of his army. Hereafter, in case of natural calamities, such as floods, droughts, plagues, or horrors of war and brigandage, what was considered as the sole means of giving comfort and relief to the poor people is no longer available. As a result, deaths caused by cold or starvation are only to be expected. This is the eighth instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

### IX. LEVYING COMPULSORY LOANS.

In making a contract for a loan, the consent of both parties must be secured. Such a contract will produce the desired effect. It has never before been heard of that one party could arbitrarily make a contract and compel the other party to fulfil the terms without the latter's consent. Showing no sympathetic feelings for the difficulties of the merchants, Chen Chiung-ming levied a loan of \$100,000 and had it collected from different shops or firms in due order. Again a fixed date was given on which the payment of money was necessary. The consequences are that families of limited means, from whom the last cent has been extorted, had to borrow money to pay such forced contributions, or resort to the selling of their estates. Those who had not property to sell and failed to raise a sum from friends were simply thrown into prison. Is it not expected that the classical saying that "a tyrannical administration constitutes a greater terror to the people than does a tiger" should come true in the present day? This is the ninth instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

### X. MUZZLING THE PRESS.

Under the law of the Republic, every citizen enjoys freedom of speech. Unless anything is said contrary to the injunctions of the law, no government, however strong it may be, can deprive citizens of this privilege, as this is the only means of maintaining justice and protecting it from oppression. Afraid of Press attack, yet bent upon establishing an autocracy so as to enjoy unlimited power, Chen Chiung-ming appointed special officials first to censor articles of different newspapers, before they were sent to the Press. If a paper had the courage to make any just remarks on criticisms, he would, as a light punishment, send his accomplices to destroy the machine and type of the paper, as in the case of *Kwangtung Pao*, and *Kwo Hua Pao*. For the heavier punishment, he would issue an order to suspend the publication of the paper, as in the case of *Chung Hwa Shin Pao*, *Fuen Sen Pao*, etc. On this account, all papers in Canton, if they care for the maintenance of their business, have to bear all kinds of wrongs in silence. As to the papers published outside of the capital, suppression puts an end to all. In the absence of justice, popular grievances naturally find no way for expression. Now, under lawlessness and injustice, every Cantonese, with a heavy heart, has no means for redress of wrongs. This is the tenth instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

The above-mentioned ten instances are the most evident facts of misgovernment in Kwangtung. Kwangtung certainly forms a part of the Republic of China, but it is now groaning under the excessive oppression and maladministration of Sun and Chen and can find no way of amelioration. For the sake of humanity, the Government should not by any means allow this province to sink into a state of lawlessness without doing anything to save the people from distress. At the present juncture, when the situation in the country is so unsteady and foreign invasion is coming apace, if, owing to internal strife, the unification of the country cannot be realized, then not only will Cantonese people forever remain in a distressed state, but the situation of the country will become still more precarious. We, therefore, beg that Your Excellency speedily appoint special officials to pacify the Cantonese people, thus restoring the confused and lawless condition of the province once more to peace and order. The people, when they are emancipated from the present reign of terror, shall be everlastingly thankful for Your Excellency's benevolence.

### THE WRONG WAY TO READ.

If you have to hold the print too far away to see clearly, the eye will be strained to make out the fine print. If you have to hold the print too close that will strain the muscles of the eye. Either way is bad. When you cannot read any fine type held at proper distance—say 14 inches up-side-down, he nevertheless claims to be a teacher of new philosophical doctrines. Now unless the Cantonese have sinned against God, Chen Chiung-ming has certainly no reason to employ such a racial for the destruction of ethical canons. Is it not like training a thief to the pernicious art of robbery? This is the seventh instance of Sun and Chen's misgovernment in Kwangtung.

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CENTRAL OFFICE BUILDINGS.  
FRACTURE OF A PILLAR.

On Sunday night it was discovered that a fracture had occurred in one of the pillars supporting the verandah of Hotel Mansions, owned by the Hongkong Hotel, Ltd. The pillar affected is between Messrs. Falconers and the offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, opposite the General Post Office. All night, and during most of yesterday, workmen were engaged shoring up the verandah, so as to make good the support previously rendered by the pillar.

As old residents in the Colony know, the site of the offices on the harbour side of Des Voeux Road is reclaimed, land, but, as the buildings stand on thousands of piles, driven down to "solid," it is improbable that the fracture of the pillar points to any general subsidence of the site. It is more probably the consequence of a building fault in the construction of the pillar. In any case, the main structure of the building shows no sign of damage; only the verandah spanning the side-walk is affected. The shoring has been done as a matter of precaution and not because any immediate danger is feared. In the nature of the case, as half the street has to be blocked by timbers, the temporary apparatus now in position rather exaggerates the seriousness of the matter.

ACCUSED ACCUSED.  
MAGISTRATE DISTRUSTS INDIAN  
CONSTABLE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Bahadur Singh, Indian constable No. B232, charged a Chinese with driving a truck without a licence and another Chinese with offering him a bribe.

In the first case, the defendant's employer, and a tea-house keeper to whom coals were being delivered, disputed the constable's evidence and said that the man who had the licence was with the party.

The Magistrate (Mr. E. E. Lindsell) said the constable is lying; the defendant is discharged.

In the bribery charge, the constable said that the defendant borrowed 50 cents from the customer and gave it to him "not to arrest him."

The restaurant-keeper said he heard the conversation between the constable and the truck coolies. The constable struck the defendant and demanded \$5 from him. Afterwards the constable reduced his demands to \$3. Ultimately, one of the coolies, borrowed 50 cents from witness brother to pay the constable.

The Magistrate discharged the defendant, and instructed Inspector Ellis to put the constable on report. "I have distrusted him for some little time," remarked Mr. Lindsell. "He certainly must be taken off this truck business. I won't listen to him in a truck case after this."

MUNITIONS FOR KWANGSI?  
RUMOUR IN CANTON.

Referring to the rumours current in Canton as to the attitude of the Hongkong Government towards Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Canton Times mentions one that "British gunboats, carrying munitions, have left for Wuchow, in Kwangsi, where the Kwangsi troops are concentrated, preparing an aggressive campaign against the province of Kwangtung. These munitions are reported to be for these Kwangsi troops."

The journal says, however, that "the more intelligent Chinese regard the rumour as incredible, and believe that the Hongkong Government would never be so rash and indiscreet as to assist the Kwangsi militarists in such an open way, which would constitute a flagrant violation of the arms embargo agreement among the Powers respecting China."

## BAMBOO FOR PAPER-MAKING.

The current number of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute contains a comprehensive and valuable article on the utilization of bamboo for paper-making. Bamboo has come much to the front in this connection during the last year or two, and it seems likely that in the near future the manufacture of paper from this material will be undertaken on a large scale in several countries. A British firm have been granted a concession for cutting bamboo in the Government forests in Trinidad and have also established a bamboo plantation there of 1,000 acres. Lenses have been granted, or applied for, to work bamboo forests in Burma, Madras, and other parts of India. In Indo-China, two factories, equipped on up-to-date lines, are actually manufacturing paper chiefly from bamboo. Paper made entirely from bamboo pulp is of high-class quality. On the whole, it is too good for the manufacture of ordinary news-print and is more suitable for the better grades of printing paper.

S.S. "WENATCHEE."  
ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

A great number of people accepted the invitation of the Pacific Steamship Co., (the Admiral Line), to visit, yesterday, the s.s. Wenatchee, which arrived from Shanghai, on Sunday. Launches were provided to take visitors from Blake Pier, and from 3 to 6 p.m. every gangway and saloon of the steamer was crowded.

A description of the Wenatchee has already appeared in our columns; suffice it, therefore, to say that inspection confirms the information that the vessel is exceptionally well equipped for the accommodation of passengers and has, also, a large cargo-carrying capacity. The appointments of the ship are of the most modern type. There are spacious, enclosed promenade decks, provision for a swimming bath and handsomely furnished public rooms. Our American friends lead the world in the matter of the application of modern appliances to domestic purposes, and the cabins of the Wenatchee have every convenience. Hot and cold water, and hot or cold air, can be obtained at will; there are spring beds instead of berths, and many of the cabins have private bathrooms.

The Wenatchee and her sister ship the Kegonsa State are two of nine similar vessels built by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, New Jersey, for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the two ships mentioned, with others, have been allocated by them to the Pacific Steamship Company, for operation in the fast passenger and mail service between Seattle, China and Japan.

As a direct result of experience gained during the war, these vessels embody the latest developments and safety appliances known to science. Their hulls are divided into fourteen compartments, any three of which may be damaged without danger of the vessels sinking under otherwise favourable conditions. The lifeboat equipment is of modern type and an elaborate fire-fighting system is installed with automatic alarms in each room and compartment. The wireless apparatus has a range of 2,000 miles, and a submarine signal system is also fitted.

Capt. J. S. Gibson, Chairman of an "Honorary Commercial Commission" in other words, a party of American business men who are making a trip with the Wenatchee on her maiden voyage, has issued a statement, from which we take the following paragraphs:—

"The object of our mission is to meet and extend the hand of friendship to the peoples of the Orient, with whom our relations have always been so cordial, and to cement the friendship which means so much to both nations."

"We need your products, and you need ours. Mutual traffic conditions with the Pacific North-west are more direct than those of any other parts of the United States. Travelling over the short route from the United States, we wish to emphasize the close commercial contact between the two shores of the Pacific. We naturally are interested in attracting travel and traffic through the Puget Sound gateway to North America."

In point of time and convenience in shipping, freight, Hongkong is as near Tacoma and Seattle as those cities are to New York. With this close connection, with new shipping facilities, and with our great Pacific North-west railroad lines to the interior and eastern part of our country, we look for a rapid permanent increase of trade, and a growing interchange of visits."

"Every member of our party joins with Captain Robert Dollar, who honoured us in becoming one of the delegation as far as Shanghai; but unfortunately could not continue with us to this port—in the confident prediction that the centre of world commerce will in forty years be in the Pacific. The cities of the Pacific Coast of North America hope to contribute to, and to share in, this growth."

COMPETITION IN PACIFIC  
SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10th.

Sharp competition between American and foreign-owned steamships in the Pacific is forecasted by officials of the Shipping Board, as the result of the disbanding yesterday of the Pacific Coast Westbound Conference, which has hitherto bound a number of interests in a freight agreement.

This means that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Java-Pacific, China-Mail, and other lines will be compelled to bid against American-owned and operated lines. The officials said there would be a rate war, but a sharp adjustment of rates would probably be made.—U.S. Navy Radio through Reuter.

THE LATE DR. G. E. MORRISON  
AND CHINA.

[BY THE TSAN TAL.]

Being an old friend of the late Dr. G. E. Morrison, the famous Times (London) correspondent and Political Adviser to the Chinese Republican Government at Peking, and, though having retired from politics since the recognition of the Chinese Republic in 1912, I think it my duty to tell the world what I know of the man and his political leanings, particularly when a controversy has been raised by the London and China Express regarding the bona fides of his reported death-bed confession.

I first met Dr. G. E. Morrison in Hongkong on the 22nd November, 1901, in connection with the Chinese Reform and Independence movements. He then assured me of his unwavering sympathy and support, remarking: "My support means the support of the Times, and the support of the Times means the support of the British people." Ever since that date we have corresponded with each other, and I am proud and happy to record publicly the fact that, notwithstanding his intimate relations with the Manchu Court and officials, he has always been loyal and faithful to the Chinese, from the date of our first meeting in Hongkong, throughout the Great Revolution (1911), and up to the day of his sad and untimely death in England.

He laboured quietly and unselfishly for China and the Chinese, and, to my knowledge, he gave his support to no particular individual who has appeared on the political kaleidoscope stage of China.

Although Dr. Morrison was the friend of Yuan Shi-kai, I am convinced that he was faithful to the Republic, and that he did not support Yuan in his misguided and ill-starred monarchical venture. If Yuan Shi-kai had only kept his oath to the Republic and stuck to the Presidency he could have unified China, and he would have been universally acclaimed the Saviour of China. However, he had to be destroyed, so "God made him mad," Dr. Morrison must have been, doubtful and suspicious of the wisdom of Yuan Shi-kai's ambitious aspirations, because he sought my advice and opinion, and wrote to me on the 20th September, 1915, as follows:—

"I have been waiting, with much expectation, for your pronouncement upon the activities of the Chou An Hui, who, I understand, are putting forward three proposals:—

1. That the President shall become Emperor.
2. That the President shall become Hereditary President.
3. That the President shall be Hereditary President vis-a-vis foreign countries, and monarch in the eyes of his people."

I replied:—"I have nothing to say regarding the situation in China, and as I have told you already, I have washed my hands of politics. What I do and is my hands in China. The Civil War is coming, and you know who is responsible for it. The blood of the people will be on this man's head."

My old friend and colleague Dr. Yung Wing, LL.D. (U.S.A.), also saw through Yuan Shi-kai, and writing to me on the 19th December, 1911, from Hartford (U.S.A.), he issued the following warning against the traitorous ambitions of Yuan:—

"Who is Yuan Shi-kai? Did he not play the traitor to his master, the Emperor Kwang Shu, in 1898? Ought a traitor to be trusted? He ought to be banished with the banished Manchus. His name 'Yuan' ought to be expunged from the national record of family names. He ought to be branded as a traitor in history, and for ever held in execration by posterity."

It was shortly after Yuan Shi-kai's death that Dr. Morrison sold his famous library to Japan and resigned his post as Political Adviser. The one strong man and, in the eyes of foreigners, "hope of China," had gone to meet his Imperial Manchu masters!

Dr. Morrison did not accumulate much worldly riches, as he once wrote to me complaining about its meagre salary, and, according to the tenor of his letters, he must have left Peking in disgust—disgust with the corruption and incompetence of the officialdom.

I strongly advised Dr. Morrison to resign his appointment before it was too late, and I sent him the following friendly warning, on the 11th October, 1915:—

"My dear friend, I have already warned you of what is coming, and I should not like to see such words as 'The rat and the sinking ship' applied to you, my wise and learned friend."

Again, on the 20th August, 1917, I wrote: "I am afraid you must now be disheartened, and what did I tell you in all my letters? Didn't I warn you, at different times, that it was time to retire?"

Dr. Morrison was never in favour of China becoming a Military Power, and being a godly man, and having sprung from a missionary family, he always counselled progress and advancement in China on peaceful lines. He was a man of few words, and I always found him gentle and amiable, and I still remember his respectful reverence for his old mother in Geelong, Australia, and his pride and affection for his handsome little sons on the occasion when we last met in Hongkong.

In connection with his peaceful and Christian nature, I cannot help recalling the occasion when Sir Hiram S. Maxim wrote to me on the 14th April, 1912, offering to place at my disposal his expert services at the disposal of the Chinese Republican Government.

Sir Hiram wrote:—"I could do a great deal for China if the Chinese would give me the opportunity."

"I am regarded as the greatest expert on fire-arms in the world. I took the personal Grand Prix for artillery at the last Paris Exposition."

Notwithstanding that I am an old man I am still very active and able to do a lot of work."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE "POLITICAL MURDER"  
CASE AT SHANGHAI.  
PRISONER DISCHARGED.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on May 11th, the trial was concluded of Yung Chi-ming for alleged conspiracy to murder General Li Kan-yuan, the former Tachun of Szechuan and lately Military Governor of Kwangtung.

Mr. Y. S. Ziar and Mr. J. E. Lenders conducted the case for the prosecution; and Mr. P. M. Linebarger defended. The defence, summed up by Mr. Linebarger, was that Dih Ze-pah, formerly of the Canton Government, who warned the General that his life was in danger and happened at the same time to be a great friend of one of the plotters, came to court to make a charge against prisoner, and to do his utmost to get Yung convicted. "This was because the witness, Dih, himself was in love with prisoner's wife, and nourished a hatred towards prisoner on that account."

Referring to the part taken by Dih in the affair, Mr. Linebarger said the witness was "anybody's tool." When the man knew there was a plot against the General's life he thought he could kill two birds with one stone. In addition to getting a reward for falsely accusing Yung, Dih also thought he would have a unique opportunity of taking advantage of the fact that he would be free to devote his attention to prisoner's wife. He was the chief witness for the prosecution and contradicted himself many times.

General Li had been "scared stiff" because some one came to his house and shot at his secretary, and somebody had tried to get money out of him by preying upon his fears. Dih had probably planned the assassination. The prosecution's witness was obviously not working for humanity. The man should have said frankly: "I thought the General's life was menaced and therefore might make some money." Instead he absolutely insisted that he came in there as a witness for humanitarian reasons.

It was not the prisoner, Yung, who should stand in the box, but Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The Assessor: Old King Charles I's head coming into it again! (Laughter.) Cannot we keep Sun Yat-sen out of it? Mr. Ziar charged.

Counsel: It is asserted that the crime was instigated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Mr. Ziar: There is no evidence to that effect.

The Assessor: Let us get on with the case. Mr. Ziar, on behalf of the prosecution, said it was instigated that the witness (Dih) was an accomplice. This was a case of conspiracy. There was no conspiracy between the witnesses and the prisoner, and therefore the witness was not an accomplice. But Dih's evidence was corroborated and much other evidence heard. Counsel had said that he (Mr. Ziar) made allegations against Dr. Sun Yat-sen. That was untrue. Mr. Linebarger said that a political offence was alleged and not proved, but admitted later on that there was evidence to prove that the crime was a political one. There was testimony showing why General Li was to be assassinated; no mention was made as to who was the instigator of the plot by the prosecution. It was a matter of common knowledge that where an offence of a political nature is committed, the prime mover is not in Shanghai.

The Court found prisoner was not guilty. In giving judgment, the Assessor said: "The whole of the story of the attempted assassination and conspiracy finally depended upon the story told by Dih Ze-pah, and in view of the fact that all the parties were politicians, or acting for political parties, there were many complexities. The Court had had to look for corroborative evidence directly involving the accused. Such evidence was not forthcoming. No arms were found in the man's possession. Nothing of an incriminating nature, neither arms nor documents, were found in prisoner's luggage. Photos of Dr. Sun Yat-sen were not conclusive evidence. In view of the very serious nature of the charge, the evidence was certainly not strong enough to convict upon."

My advice to you is not to do it again," said Mr. Blackburn, addressing Yung just before the Court rose.

"I have long been in strong sympathy with the Chinese, and I would like to finish up my career by making myself very useful to them."

I may here remark that Sir Hiram S. Maxim had corresponded with me on Science, Religion and Aeronautics since 1890, and was very pro-Chinese, always having the greatest respect for the Chinese and their ancient civilization.

When I requested Dr. Morrison to convey Sir Hiram's offer of personal service to the Chinese Government, he wrote to me on the 22nd May, 1912, as follows:—"Your letter of the 18th May came in last night, together with the copy of the letter you have addressed to the President recommending the employment of Sir Hiram Maxim, age 70, as Adviser to the Chinese Government to assist them in the manufacture of weapons of destruction. Do you really think that such a man is needed in China at the present time? The fact that Sir Hiram Maxim has rendered himself conspicuous by his violent attacks upon missionary effort in China I do not refer to. What I, as a well-wisher of the country, desire to see is its industrial development and the cessation of the insane expenditure of money upon weapons of all kinds."

Of course, my recommending Sir Hiram was more an act of courtesy, and I have always been against Militarism. Dr. Morrison was far-seeing. He did not want to see China become another Germany: a menace to the world.

Perhaps it is better for China and the peace of the world that Sir Hiram did not come out to China, and for this we have to thank Dr. Morrison.

I do not know what confession Dr. Morrison made on his death-bed, or what his biographers have got to say, but I am in a position to assure the world that he was loyal to the Chinese Republic, and that he laboured faithfully and unselfishly for the welfare of China and the Chinese.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
— ESTABLISHED 1851 —

## FOR BOOTS &amp; SHOES

THE PRICES OF TO-DAY MAKE  
OAKMORE VALUES HIGH AND  
THE COST LOW IN COMPARISON.  
OAKMORE QUALITY  
DOES NOT CHANGE.

## FOR GOLFERS.

THE BROGUE  
RUBBER STUDDED  
OAKMORE.

THIS SHOE IS WATERPROOF AND HAS A  
PERFECT GRIP—THE IDEAL SHOE FOR GOLF.

## THE OAKMORE TENNIS BOOT &amp; SHOE.

THIS SHOE HAS A FLEXIBLE, SPECIALLY PREPARED SOLE, WITH  
SLIGHT PROTRUDING RUBBER STUDS, MAKING IT AN IMPOSSIBILITY  
TO SLIP, YET DOES NOT DAMAGE THE COURT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
ESTABLISHED 1850.

## SHIPCHANDLERS.

COMPLETE SHIP'S OUTFITS.  
DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.  
OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.  
ENGINEERS TOOLS, BLOCKS AND TACKLE.  
HEMP AND MANILA ROPES ALL SIZES.  
PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR DOBBIE-McINNES'S NAUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1741.

97

NEW  
RECORDS  
LA VEEDA  
MARGIE  
AVALON  
AT  
ANDERSON'S

[84]

## Wm. Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

[85]

COOL  
AND  
COMFORTABLE  
SUMMER  
IS OUR  
UNDERWEAR.

Our underwear has been very  
carefully selected and comprises  
some beautifully soft non-  
irritating garments; the special  
weaves are not only porous, and  
consequently cool, but absorbent.

AGENTS FOR THE

"AERTEX" CELLULAR CO.

[86]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

**TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS**, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £100,000, will be received by the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE**, until 11 o'clock A.M. on May 17th, 1921.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling), No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE**, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41 George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

A. DELACOMBE, Lt.-Col.,  
Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.F.C.  
His Majesty's Treasury Office,  
Hongkong, May 17th, 1921. [945]



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1921, at 3 P.M.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the **OFFICE ADMINISTRATION**, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Chai Wan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Sale of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Approximate Acres	Annual Rental	Upset Price
Lot 1, Chai Wan, New Territories.	As per map plan.	1.023	2	\$1.

[946]

## GILLARD'S.

**AN** Advertisement of interest to you appears on page 2. [938]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the 49th **ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING** of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on **FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Society will be **CLOSED** from 14th to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, May 8th, 1921. [908]

## BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the 52nd **ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING** of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on **FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 P.M.**, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, May 8th, 1921. [904]

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the 52nd **ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING** of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on **FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.45 P.M.**, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, May 8th, 1921. [905]

## INTIMATIONS

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS LOAN, 1921.

## ISSUE OF \$20,000,000 LOAN.

Bearing interest from the date of purchase at 7 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on May 1st and November 1st.

**REPAYABLE AT PAR ON MAY 1st, 1924.**  
**FREE OF INCOME TAX AND OTHER DUTIES.**

**PRICE OF ISSUE—100 PERCENT.**

Under the authority of the Straits Settlements Loan Ordinance, 1921, the Treasurer of the Straits Settlements is authorized to receive, until further notice applications for Straits Settlements Loan 1921 as above.

Bonds will be issued at the option of the applicant either to Bearer or to Registered Holder.

Registered Bonds will be transferable and will be free of transfer duty under the Stamp Ordinance, 1907. Bearer Bonds will be transferable by delivery.

Holders of Bearer Bonds will be allowed to exchange them for Bonds to Registered Holder and Registered Holder will be allowed to exchange their Bonds for Bearer Bonds. Bonds, whether registered or bearer, may be exchanged for the equivalent in face value of Bonds of the same kind of higher or lower denomination.

A fee will be charged of 25 cents for each registered, and of ten cents for each bearer, Bond exchanged or applied for.

All Bonds and the interest thereon will be exempt from all duties other than estate duty and from all taxes levied or hereafter to be levied in the Colony.

Death Duties due to the Government of the Straits Settlements provided that it is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Stamps that the Bonds have been in the possession of the deceased from the date of issue or for a period of six months previous to his death. Interest accrued on the Bonds to the date of such payment will be allowed.

The issue is an investment authorized by the Trustees Ordinance, 1914, and Trustees may invest thereon notwithstanding that the price may at the time of investment be above or below the redemption value of par.

The Principal and Interest of the Bonds are charged upon and payable out of the general revenues and assets of the Colony.

The Bonds will be issued in denomination of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000 and will bear interest at 7 per annum payable half-yearly by bearer coupons attached to the Bonds, the first coupon on each Bond representing interest to the next half-yearly interest day from the date upon which payment for the Bond is made.

Applications for Bonds must be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable in respect of the Bonds applied for, and may be delivered to any branch in the Malay Peninsula of Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, or the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, on or after May 2nd, 1921.

Registered Malay States War Loan Bonds will be accepted at Par in payment of Subscription.

Application forms should not be sent direct to the Treasurer nor should cheques be made payable to him.

In all cases in which it is requested that the Bonds be forwarded by post, the Bonds will be despatched by Registered Post at the risk of the applicant who must himself effect any insurance that may be desired.

In the first instance a provisional receipt, exchangeable in due course for the definite Bonds, will be issued in respect of each application. Sale of Bonds over the counter will commence when the Bonds are available.

Applications should be made upon the printed Application Form which may be obtained, together with further copies of this Prospectus, at any branch of the above-mentioned Bank or at any Treasury or Money Order Office in the Straits Settlements, or the Federated Malay States.

EDWY L. TALMA,  
Acting Treasurer, S.S.

**THE TREASURY,**  
Singapore, April 26th, 1921. [927]

## EX-SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

**A MEETING** convened by H.E. THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Sir G. M. KIRKPATRICK, K.C.B., K.O.S.I., in the R.A. Theatre, Hongkong, at 5.30 P.M. on **THURSDAY, April 21st, 1921**, it was unanimously decided to form an **Ex-Service Association** in Hongkong and China under the title of—

"THE BRITISH LEGION".

HONGKONG & CHINA BRANCH, which, it is hoped, all Ex-Service Men or Women, of whatever rank, will join.

A pamphlet setting out the objects of the Legion and forms of application for Membership and Associate Membership may be had on application to the

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,  
"BRITISH LEGION",  
14 Pedder Street,  
Hongkong. [923]

## THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING** of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on **THURSDAY, the 18th May, 1921, at Noon**. The **TRANSFER BOOKS** and **REGISTER** of Members of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 6th May to the 18th May, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 29th, 1921. [976]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the 32nd **ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING** of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong, on **SATURDAY, 21st May, 1921, at 11.30 A.M.**, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1921, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 14th to the 21st May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, May 4th, 1921. [937]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an **EXTRAORDINARY MEETING** of the **SHAREHOLDERS** of the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION** will be held at the **CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1921, at Noon**, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolution:—

1.—That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorized by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from 20 millions of dollars the present authorized capital of the Company to 30 millions of dollars.

2.—That the Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be forthwith increased from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of \$125 each to be issued at the price of \$70 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders on the Eastern Registers to pay for their allotment at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.

3.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which on the 28th day of May, 1921, Shareholders shall respectively be the registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

4.—That the payment of the sum of \$70 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz.:

1st. instalment of \$25 on the 1st day of July, 1921.

2nd. and final instalment of \$25 on the 1st day of October, 1921.

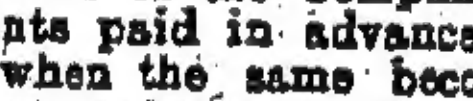
5.—That the Directors issue to Shareholders, holding shares less than or not a multiple of three, a fractional certificate in respect of each share less than three or in excess of a multiple of three and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

6.—That after payment of the first instalment, and pending payment of the remaining instalment, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares allotted to holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owners of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.

7.—That interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the date when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates for New Shares be entitled in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares in proportion to the instalments paid up and from due dates for payment of same.

8.—That interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

9.—That all moneys received from premium on the said New Shares be added to the Sterling Reserve Fund. For The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, April 28th, 1921. [927]



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

On **FRIDAY, the 20th May, 1921, at 10.30 A.M.**, at Royal Army Service Corps Pier,  
W. D. Vessel "HERCULES"

Length ... 85 feet.  
Beam ... 17 " 3 inches  
Depth ... 10 " 3 "

Displacement Tonnage ... 170 Tons  
Engine ... 100 H.P.  
Horse Power ... 100 H.P.

Knots 10. Working Pressure per square inch 150 lbs.

Built at Falmouth.  
Materials of Construction, Wood to water line, Iron Plated.

Approximate Carrying Capacity, 25 Tons or 100 Passengers.

As the new item.  
A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the ship may be seen at these Offices.

The vessel will be open to inspection from 17th May to the day of sale inclusive between hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Permits for inspecting will be issued on Application at the Auctioneers.

Ships may not be viewed without permit.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & ROUGH,  
Auctioneers to the Government.  
[912]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

"E"

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

of the Far East.



Popularity maintained

by its

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

[11]

## MARRIAGE.

**MACKNIGHT-SMITH**—At the Union Church, Shanghai, on May 9th, by the Rev. A. N. Rowland, JOHN MACKNIGHT, late of Longholm, Scotland, to DONORRY, youngest daughter of George Smith, School Inspector, Canada.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DU YUEN RD., C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, MAY 17TH, 1921.

## EX-PRESIDENT WILSON.

The position which ex-President WILSON will take in history can hardly be estimated now. We are too near him to see him in his proper perspective. It is, however, noteworthy that the adverse criticisms which have been levelled at him have come more from his own countrymen than from abroad. Lansing's book, we are told, has failed to affect the reputation of the ex-President, mainly because his Administration is now a thing of the past. This, in itself, is sufficient to show the attitude of his countrymen towards Mr. Wilson. The ex-President's greatest critic abroad was probably Mr. KRYNES, who, in his book on the Peace Conference, describes him as a child in the hands of the clever diplomats with whom he was associated. This will not lower his reputation in the eyes of those who regard high ideals as of greater worth than diplomatic cleverness, but Mr. KRYNES also goes on to describe Mr. Wilson as a type of the mental capacity of the Presbyterian minister. The meaning which it was intended to convey by this was, apparently, that Mr. Wilson had a narrow mind which failed to see large issues. One would have thought rather that the very opposite was the case—that Mr. Wilson had so broad an outlook that he forgot the weaknesses of human nature and failed to bend his mind to the task of considering how his plans would be affected by the personal element. There is no doubt that but for him the League of Nations would not have come into being. Is it to be counted a fault against him that the League has not fulfilled the hopes reposed in it?

We can see now that it was a mistake to fasten the Covenant of the League of Nations on to the Peace Treaty. It has provoked the Peace Treaty being ratified by America, and it has made the League a weapon in the hands of the Allies to handle as they please for their own purposes. The ratification of the Peace Treaty by America would have greatly accelerated a settlement of its terms, for American influence with France would have prevented the long-drawn-out controversy over the reparation, and America, from her distant position, would have been in a better position to act as arbiter. Any agreement entered into between nations, as between individuals, cannot be relieved from the personal element, which serves to maintain its morality at the level of the morality of the nations which entered into it. If it is to the interest of the nations to neglect to apply certain clauses of the agreement which are to their disadvantage, they will not apply them. We see this to-day in the Polish imbroglio. Another example is furnished by the attitude of the principal nations forming the League towards the war between Greece and Turkey. Greece is out for conquest at the expense of Turkey; it is, in fact, a war of aggression; but the League, which was "to end all wars," will not interfere. This may be either because it is to the interests of the nations forming the League to remain neutral, or because Greece is a member of the League, which would suggest the ugly conclusion that a war made by a member of the League against a country not a member of the League is not one in which the League can interfere. This view is encouraged, unfortunately, by the action of the League towards the attack by Poland on Russia, where, again, we have a member of the League making war against a country which is not a member of the League.

It was this failure to see the difficulties caused by the personal element which was Mr. Wilson's chief fault. He held up a high ideal before the nations and there is no reason to doubt his perfect sincerity in the matter. He made a gallant fight for justice and right, and received such deadly wounds in the combat that he wrecked the remainder of his life no less than any soldier who fought in the war. He thought that the nations—that humanity—had acquired a new heart, and that the cry of a "war to end wars" was genuine. He should have remembered that evil still results from evil, and that war, which is recognised as the negation of progress and civilisation, can only result in the destruction of those higher elements of life which even in times of peace prove themselves so evanescent. That the opportunity given by the Peace Conference for some sort of agreement among the nations as to methods of avoiding war should not be wasted was certainly proper, but experience has shown that the time was not ripe for binding the nations to abstain from war. If there had been a general desire to abstain from war, then the necessity for such an agreement would have been wanting. All that could be done at the most was to form a consultative body among the nations, a kind of Parliament of the World, in which each country would be represented and international questions could be discussed without any binding force. Probably such a body would not have been able to effect much, but it would have laid the ground for better understandings among nations, which is the preliminary to a recognition of the solidarity of mankind. Until there arises some consciousness of the fact that the interests of mankind are one, the present conflicts among the nations can hardly be averted. Civilisation seeks to find its own level. Past history shows little islets of civilisation rising here and there amid the waters of barbarism, only to be again submerged. Gradually, larger and larger islets have been reclaimed, but the danger of submergence has not been removed. A few highly civilised nations among a surrounding deluge of barbarism can never make the world safe. Not can the highly civilised nations save themselves by strong defences and armaments. Nature has her own compensating methods, for the attention paid to armaments to keep out the barbarian flood is so much attention lost to civilisation and a reaction towards barbarism. Thus, the general level of civilisation is raised among all nations equally no progress made can be considered as permanent. But, although high ideals cannot be immediately attained, mankind is the better for having them in view, and it is possible that the high ideals which Mr. Wilson set before the world served to prevent the reaction caused by the war from proceeding so far as it would otherwise have done. So far as can be judged at present, he failed in his fight with the forces of reaction, but there are occasions when present defeat becomes future victory.

A committee has been formed in Shanghai to report on the suggestion of introducing an international "blazer" to be worn by those who have represented Shanghai at cricket or football (both codes).

The rental tax, introduced by the "Dragon" Lung Chi-kuang, a former Tschun of Kwangtung, as a means of raising revenue for military expenditure, has now been abolished by the Civil Governor.

An armed robbery occurred at 22, Saukiwan Road, early yesterday morning. Four men entered the house, terrorised the inmates and stole a quantity of clothing and some money. Two arrests have been made.

For the first time an American dreadnought has been ordered to these waters. The U.S.S. *Florida*, the ship in question, will take the place of the U.S.S. *Huron*, which is now the flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. The *Florida* carries 12 in. 50 calibre guns and displaces 21,825 tons.

The Canton Municipality proposes to set aside the large Yuen Miu Kuan Temple, with its spacious court, as a playground for children. The Governor, Chen Chiung-ming, has been approached with a request to issue an order for the withdrawal of the troops now stationed at the temple.

Real estate in the Philippines, exclusive of the non-Christian provinces, is valued at Pesos 1,143,322,440 according to the reassessment made this year. These figures are almost double the assessed valuation last year. The non-Christian provinces are this year assessed at 38,977,940 pesos.

The latest report with regard to the so-called "Assassination Corps," said to be organizing in Shanghai, is that the gang is under the leadership of a Russian, and that parties of three have left for Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Ichang, Tainanfu, Tsingtao, Hongkong, and Amoy, presumably on business.

The residents of the new Garden City at Kowloon held their first annual athletic meeting on Sunday afternoon. Although the weather left much to be desired, the competitors turned out in full force, and each of the events on the programme was keenly contested. The band of the Sociadade Philharmonica enlivened the gathering with music. At the conclusion of the sports the prizes were presented by Mrs. F. P. de V. Soares.

A certain ricksha company is planning a chain of homes equipped with electric light and fresh water facilities for the use of ricksha coolies in Canton. The company expects to collect from each coolie a monthly sum of 30 cents, and it is estimated that about \$10,000 can be collected each year, which is enough to maintain these homes. According to statistics, there are more than 3,000 ricksha coolies in Canton.

The West Point police conducted a gambling raid on the third floor of No. 289, Belcher Street, Kennedy Town, on Saturday night and took five gamblers by surprise. Four men surrendered without resistance, but the fifth man rushed to the verandah and vaulting over the railings, was gaining the rain water-pipe when he missed his hold, and fell, breaking his wrist. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

The Chinese Advisory Committee officially attended a meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council on May 11th for the first time in history. Their names are:—Mr. Sung Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China; Mr. K. P. Chen, M.A., managing-director of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; Mr. David Z. T. Yui, M.A., general secretary of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A. in China; Mr. H. Y. Mph, M.Sc., proprietor of the Hou Sung and other cotton mills; and Mr. Y. S. Ziar, local barrister-at-law.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the newly-appointed United States Minister to China, was chairman of the Philippine Commission in 1899 and spent most of that year in the Islands. His report to Congress on the Commission is described as one of the best that have been made. He also wrote "Philippine Affairs—A Retrospect and Outlook." Dr. Schurman graduated from the University of London, received a degree in science at the University of Edinburgh, studied at Heidelberg, Berlin, Göttingen, in Italy and in Paris. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Universities of Columbia, Yale, Edinburgh, Williams, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Brown. Since 1892, he has been President of Cornell University. In 1912 and 1913 he went to Greece and Montenegro as U.S. Minister. He was with the Vanderbilt Commission in Japan in 1920.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

## THE SILESIAN IMBROGLIO.

## ENTENTE GRAVELY ENDANGERED.

London, May 16th.

Following Mr. Lloyd George's speech on Friday, an acute divergence of views on the Upper Silesian situation has arisen between Great Britain and France. There is no question that M. Briand and the French people are angry at the above speech. Consequently, the situation requires careful handling. A fundamental difference has arisen through France interpreting Mr. Lloyd George as indicating that he might welcome German troops in Silesia to help restore the situation, while France declares that she will not tolerate Germans there, accusing them of being largely responsible for creating the present insurrection to suit their own purposes.

French officials indicate that German intervention would be considered an act of war, and will be quickly followed by French military action. First of all, the French forces concentrated at the Rhine bridgeheads would occupy the whole of the Ruhr area.

M. Briand plainly intimated to journalists, on Saturday, that Germany must keep her troops out of Silesia, otherwise she must be prepared to take the consequences. "Hands off, Silesia" sums up the French point of view, who regard that the Entente has been gravely endangered.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## ATTITUDE OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, May 16th.

Herr Wirth, the new Chancellor, referring to Upper Silesia, declared that he agreed to the Allies deciding the question upon the basis of the Versailles Treaty, in accordance with the strict application of the plebiscite.

## REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

## DOUBT ABOUT GERMANY'S GOOD FAITH.

PARIS, May 12th (delayed).

While expressing themselves frankly satisfied at Germany's acceptance of the ultimatum, the papers, in view of past experience, remain somewhat sceptical respecting Germany's good faith, and are awaiting deeds. Addressing a party of foreign journalists, a member of the Cabinet, M. Loucheur, pointed out France's tremendous efforts towards reconstruction of her war-stricken districts, she having spent to date 27 billions of francs, which ought to have been paid by Germany. France is a thoroughly peace-loving country, stated M. Loucheur, but can take no chance, and will remain ready for emergencies until Germany's disarmament has been completed.

## IRISH PROBLEM.

## OUTRAGES IN LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, May 16th.

A series of outrages similar to those carried out in London occurred simultaneously at Liverpool. The intruders were composed of small groups of armed and masked men, who used motors and visited the houses of relatives of the Irish Constabulary. They set fire to the houses.

## OUTRAGES AT ST. ALBANS.

LONDON, May 16th.

A further outrage attributed to Sinn Féiners occurred at St. Albans last night. Three men with revolvers entered a house and wounded an ex-member of the Royal Irish Constabulary and his wife. They hit the victims on the head with the butt of revolvers, and then escaped.

## U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 16th.

The Senate and the House of Representatives have adopted the conference report on the Emergency Immigration Restriction Bill, which now goes to President Harding.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

## CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

## KING'S MESSAGE TO EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

LONDON, May 16th.

His Majesty the King telegraphed to the Emperor of Japan expressing the pleasure of Her Majesty the Queen, himself and the people at the visit of Prince Hirohito, and trusting that it will strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries.

The Emperor of Japan replied that he himself and the people were much touched by the true friendship shown in the warmth and brilliance of the reception accorded to Prince Hirohito everywhere in the Empire, which culminated in the deeply stirring and gratifying kindness of the reception at the capital. His Imperial Majesty was particularly pleased at the fore-thought by which the Prince of Wales met Prince Hirohito at Portsmouth. His Imperial Majesty is convinced that the visit will contribute its share towards drawing the two nations still closer.

LONDON, May 16th.

Prince Hirohito greatly impressed the distinguished company assembled at Chislehurst by his deep interest and general knowledge of the subjects discussed at the luncheon. The Prince afterwards accompanied the Premier and took a bird's-eye view of the surrounding scenery, regarding which he was enthusiastic. H.I.H. then motored to London, his car being the first to traverse the Victory Drive across the estate.

## MARTIAL LAW IN KENTUCKY.

## FATAL COAL STRIKE RIOTS.

WASHINGTON, May 16th.

President Harding has signed a proclamation declaring martial law in the West Virginia and Kentucky coalfields, where half a dozen men were shot dead in the course of strike riots. The proclamation of the proclamation is subject to the discretion of Mr. Weeks, the Minister of War, who is awaiting further information.

## RAILWAY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

## LARGE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

LIMOGES, May 16th.

Four people were killed and 14 injured through the derailing of the Paris-Toulouse express.

Seven people were killed and injured in a collision near La Bachelierie, owing to congestion of traffic due to the derailing of the express.

## NEWS FROM FLEET STREET.

## MANY GREAT DAILIES LOSING FORTUNES.

Lord Northcliffe, in spite of the prestige that is his on the Continent as the owner of what is there still regarded as the semi-official organ of England, is beginning to wonder whether in these hard times he can afford to pay heavily for this alien glory. "The Outlook," says the *Outlook*, "is told further, is bringing pressure to 'freeze out' Northcliffe through a 'captain of industry' who is devoted to the Premier, and holds a block of shares in the Times."

"There must be a readjustment which will bring about some sort of balance between expenditure and income unless half the papers in the United Kingdom are to disappear, and half the men who produce and print them thrown out of work," says the *Outlook*. "Most of the great London dailies, worth fortunes a few years ago, are losing fortunes to-day. I should be surprised to learn that any of them, beyond the *Daily Mail*, *Evening News*, *Daily Telegraph*, and *Evening Standard*, are clearing their expenses."

"From a journalistic standpoint, the *Daily News* has been admirably conducted," says the *Saturday Review*. "Mr. Gardiner is a pen which has few equals in Fleet Street, and on occasion he has trounced the Government as severely as the Northcliffe Press."

"While the disappearance of the *Cocoa Press* may be inevitable in these days of financial stress, the controversial element it maintained will be greatly missed. Journalism will be the loser if the *Daily News* joins one of the press gangs which are becoming a menace to the profession. 'The danger is,' says the *New Statesman*, 'that the public may be left without any adequate means of checking official or coloured information.' The *Manchester Guardian* says that its daily circulation is 60,000 copies. The *Daily Express* says that its daily circulation is 554,051, and the *Daily Mail* 1,246,000.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ATTACK ON THE LABOUR PARTY.

SOCIALIST EXTREMISTS AND THE TRADES UNIONS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, March 31st.

**MORE LABOUR TROUBLE.**  
In an important letter to the Prime Minister suggesting an interview on the industrial situation the President of the Federation of British Industries stated that "British industry is fighting for its life." And there are ample grounds for the statement.

The coal industry provides a striking case in point. It has lost the chief foreign markets which it used to supply because the cost of British production has enabled American and even Australian collieries to under-sell the output from British mines not only in South America but in Europe. The cause of that loss is the unduly heavy item for wages which the Miners' Federation has forced into the total outlay incurred in working the British mines. The dearth of coal is a bane to every British industry and a hardship to every British household that has to live on modest means; and all the evil consequences of the high price of this prime necessary of life and trade are due to the disastrous Socialist control of the Labour movement.

**A MONUMENTAL PROPOSAL.**  
In a recent article I pointed out that the British coal industry is being carried on at a loss of £5,000,000 a month. The Miners' Federation demand that the taxpayers shall make good that loss in order that colliery workers may continue to receive wages which the coal industry manifestly cannot afford to pay. It is clear that if the miners were entitled to make the taxpayers provide a subsidy for their benefit, wage-earners in other industries would have an equal right to exact tribute from the same source—and under Socialist direction their claim would certainly be pressed. When all the Trades Unions had searched the taxpayers' pocket, how much would be left in it?

Opinion throughout the country is solid in believing that it is monstrous that the miners should strive to enforce by strike threats such a demand, which would impoverish millions of people less prosperous than themselves. It is doubly iniquitous that they should engage in this endeavour at a time when British industry is in grave jeopardy. I do not think it is putting it too high to say that a national strike which would paralyse British trade in present circumstances might ruin it once for all. The people of this country cannot live unless they have foreign trade as well as home trade. In the coming months Labour will have to decide whether it will discard its Mad Dervishes or follow them down the road that leads to famine.

## THE PREMIER'S WARNING.

The Prime Minister has been called to book by his opponents because he warned the country a few days ago of the dangers that would ensue if the Labour party got into power under present conditions. His point was that national safety demands continued support of the Coalition. His critics allege that he is not altogether unimpartial of his own future when he adopts this line. He has, of course, burned his boats so far as Liberalism is concerned; and it is difficult to imagine him in the bosom of the Tory Club. However this may be, it is fairly evident that he is amply justified in calling attention to perils that must attend any Labour Administration while its policy is dictated by Socialist extremists.

In this connection an essential fact to note is that neither the Labour movement as a whole, nor the vast majority of that section of it comprised within the Trades Unions, are Socialists or revolutionaries. The Prime Minister is well aware of this, and he stressed the point that it is the extremists who are at the bottom of our troubles. It may, therefore, be useful to glance at the chief factors which have led to this most undesirable element obtaining the power they undoubtedly possess.

## THE CREED OF A GERMAN.

Everybody who has studied the relations of Labour to Socialism knows what the facts are. Forty-five years ago the creed of the German Socialist writer, Karl Marx, was reasserted in this country by a band of enthusiasts of whom Mr. H. M. Hyndman is the most eminent survivor. Marx himself had pressed his doctrines on the British working-classes at an earlier date, but he was too pretentious and dictatorial to conduct his campaign with success, and he quarrelled with the English Trades Unions. But Hyndman and his fellow-revivalists gained no more headway than Marx had attained, and they remained a mere handful of zealots till the older Fabians organised a characteristic intrigue.

They wanted money, and they wanted disciples. The only funds they could hope to tap were those of the Trades Unions. If by a crafty scheme of persuasion they could install themselves in control of the largely managed governing machinery—particularly the political machinery—of the Unions they could get plenty of money and at the same time use effective pressure in obtaining that Trade Unionists must at least profess themselves Socialists. How the persuasion was carried out is contained in a chapter of Trade Union history that affords endless amusement to the cynic.

The main point which it demonstrates is that the British Labour movement was never converted to Socialism. It had Socialism imposed upon it by the nagging nominees whom the Socialists put in office. The tragedy is that these people have fastened Socialism on to Trade Unionism in such a fashion that the Unions, although they struggle occasionally for deliverance, have hardly the power to rid themselves of the incubus.

Labour has, therefore, become an instrument of the Socialists, and is made to pay for keeping Socialist propaganda aloof in this country.

**CORPORALS AS LEADERS.**  
There is the further point that, as frequently emphasised in this correspondence, the really big men in the Labour movement, who are recognised leaders, are not extremists. They are the men who would hold office in any Labour Government. The question, therefore, is whether these moderate men would or could prevent any attempt to establish Socialism as the compulsory system for the national life of the country.

Mr. Lloyd George dealt with this point in the speech already referred to. "I know," he said, "people say 'you are quoting the views of the extreme men among the Labour Party and the Socialists. What about Mr. J. H. Thomas? What about Mr. Clynes? What about Mr. Arthur Henderson?' Well, what about them? These are the men, they say, who will govern. They will have to do exactly what they are told." The Prime Minister continued, proceeding to answer his question. "All leaders have. We have simply got to take orders—even in the old political parties, but in this new political party it is not the leader who counts so much. I have had a good deal of experience in settling Labour disputes, and the trouble has never been with leaders but with the people behind them, whom you never see, never meet, never come into contact with, but who are the real power. In this new army it is the corporals who lead, and you never come into contact with them, and they have no responsibility. What will really happen once they are in is that there will be justas behind who will tell them what to do, and if they do not do it somebody else will be put in their place."

## THE I.L.P. VOYS.

Now, all this is strikingly put, and it is true so far as it goes, but while it is wise to recognise some of the vital forces which are at work in England to-day striving for mastery, it would be extremely unwise to attach undue importance to general assertions—even when uttered by a Prime Minister. It is certainly unwise, to say the least, to erect a bogey of Socialism. Since Mr. Lloyd George's speech was delivered the Independent Labour Party, which is mainly Socialist and extreme—the brains of the Labour movement, as it has been called—has met in conference at Blackpool. But it is a most significant fact that this Conference heavily defeated a proposal to support "the Third International," i.e., the Communist movement to organise the "class-war" at the dictation of Moscow.

The Socialist extremists who are held responsible for Labour troubles here during recent years have advocated the class-war as a means of getting rid of the private capitalist, as was done in Russia, but so far from accepting this programme, speakers after speakers at the Blackpool Conference denounced the sound British doctrine that the progress of Society must be by evolution and not by force. The method to be employed must be the polling-booth as opposed to mob violence. So long as this sane outlook is maintained, as it is even within the fold of such an extreme body as the I.L.P., the danger of revolutionary measures finding adequate support in the country seems rather remote.

**PASS OPINION ON THE QUESTION.**  
The Prime Minister's speech has somewhat bewildered the Coalition newspapers, who fear that it will antagonise Labour in the country. Of late there has been a distinct tendency on the part of workers to break away from the Trades Unions, especially since wages have begun to fall. The Unions promised too much in that respect. They can make it difficult for Capital, but they cannot control the operation of economic laws. In the north of England, especially, many working men who are increasingly dissatisfied with Trade Union regulations have turned for assistance to other political parties. In Lancashire the Tory Party has been seeking to organise these men, and Tory Labour organisations have increased in marked degree in numbers and influence since the Armistice. A speech like that of Mr. Lloyd George is decidedly embarrassing to these Labour organisations, and hence the difficulties his Press supporters have in dealing with it.

As to the Liberal papers the *Westminster Gazette* condemns the speech because "it will make wild men and we expect Prime Ministers and responsible spokesmen to escape the infection." The *Standard* says that "wherever the Labour Parties will continue to have ideals and ultimate objects which could not be realised without an upheaval of Society as we know it, but where men keep their grip on practical affairs the actual controversy will continue about particular schemes and laws which will be settled one by one on their merits, and change will come when the community is ripe for it. In the aggregate there will and must be great changes which may amount to Revolution; but if the wild men, whether red or white, can be restrained, it will be a peaceful Revolution, to which in the end the whole country will consent."—H.B.

## THE SHIPPING TRADE SLUMP.

## TEN MILLION MORE TONS OF SHIPPING THAN IN 1914.

## EFFECT OF TAXATION AND CONTROL.

At the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, Sir Owen Phillips, G.C.M.G., M.P., the president for the ensuing year, said:—"You have honoured me by electing me to preside over the destinies of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom at one of the most critical periods that British shipowners have ever had to face. Notwithstanding the devastation caused in the war by German submarines, but possibly as a direct result of their intensified campaign, not only has all the wastage of ships during the war been made good, but the world's mercantile shipping since 1914 has been actually augmented by considerably more than ten million tons gross register. The total tonnage of the world, which at that time was well under fifty million tons, is at the present day considerably over sixty million tons, and there is still a very large number of steamers in various stages of construction. The shipping trade is in the throes of a very severe slump. The slump has been expedited by the abnormally high cost of production of commodities, which cost had advanced beyond anything that was at all reasonable. The period of industrial depression through which this country is at present passing is somewhat different from the shipping depression, although the one naturally reacts on the other. Industry is still labouring under a 6s. in the £1 income-tax and a 1s. in the £1 corporation duty, that is, more than one-third of the entire profits of industry go direct to the Exchequer, and this is exclusive of super-tax up to a further 6s. in the £1 which individuals have to pay. In my opinion, this amount of taxation is too burdensome and tends to throttle energy, initiative, and business development, in addition to which it is the direct cause of increasing greatly the costs of production and thus causing unemployment. Trade is by its very nature international. Even if countries protect their home markets, as of course they have a right to do, they must, if they are to do right business, compete in many overseas markets which are open to the world on equal terms. Therefore a country that unduly burdens industry with taxation is making it difficult for its people to carry on an extensive trade by indirectly forcing up the cost of production and thereby handicapping the country in competing in the markets of the world."

**TRADE REVIVAL.**  
I am often asked when, in my opinion, trade will again revive. I hope I may be wrong, but my view is that, whilst the position may before long improve somewhat, trade will not really revive and expand until taxation is reduced, cheap coal is made available for industry, and the cost of production of commodities is greatly reduced, so as to enable them to be sold in the markets of the world at much lower prices than at present. The former prosperity of British trade was built up on cheap coal, which is still the source of power of all industry, as no industry can be carried on without it. When I was a young man North-country coal was delivered on board ship on the North-East Coast at less than 7s. per ton, and the Welsh coal was put on board in Cardiff at under 8s. a ton. These coals are now, of course, enormously more costly. Until coal returns to a more normal level of price, say, to considerably under 21s. a ton, I fear British manufacturers will have great difficulty in reducing their working expenses, so as to extend their trade in overseas markets.

## FUTURE OF SHIPPING.

Now as to the future of British shipping. Seven years ago the late enemies were our principal competitors in shipping. Now, for the moment, they are down and out—but only for a time. Before very long, for one, feel certain we will find their vessels in many ports where they were in evidence prior to the war. In the new fleet which they build they will double take advantage of the experience they gained in the past, the result of which may be that they will not repeat the errors in design and construction which are manifest in many of the ex-German ships that are now being sold by Lord Inchcape on behalf of the British Government. Seven years ago the United States owned just over 5,000,000 tons of mercantile shipping, of which less than 2,000,000 tons were employed in overseas trade. As a direct result of the magnificent effort the American people and American shipowners made on behalf of the Allied cause—which effort helped so largely to bring about the defeat of the submarine campaign—America has built the second largest merchant fleet in the world, and now owns over 16,000,000 tons of shipping, of which over 14,000,000 tons are employed in overseas trade. The United States, therefore, have much more than taken their place forfeited by Germany. The aggregate of the German overseas mercantile marine was only just over 5,000,000 tons, while the present mercantile fleet of the United States is three times the size of the pre-war German mercantile fleet. As I have already said, there are over 60,000,000 tons of world shipping afloat, compared with under 50,000,000 tons prior to the war. In other words, there are, roughly speaking, six vessels to-day to do the work of every five vessels before the war. As the total quantity of trade of the world, reckoned largely to bring about the defeat of the submarine campaign, has not yet resumed even the pre-war level, there are, consequently, more vessels afloat than the world is at present in need of. There are over 50,000,000 tons of shipping at the present time held up in various ports of the world, which may roughly be divided as follows: Considerably more than 2,000,000 tons of British shipping laid up; 2,000,000 tons of American shipping laid up; and 1,000,000 tons of Scandinavian and other shipping laid up. The outlook for shipping at the moment, therefore, is not bright, and it is quite possible that we may see a considerably larger number of steamers laid up before things improve.

**AN OPTIMIST.**  
Personally, I am an optimist about British shipping. In my commercial life I have been through several periods of

bad times, when British steamers have been laid up in hundreds. I know from experience that nothing is more calculated to touch a shipowner's efficiency and economy in working his vessels than a few years of really hard times, when the uneconomic ships of a fleet have to be sold to the shipbreaker, organisations overhauled, and businesses have necessarily to be run on the rock-bottom basis. Depression in shipping is different from that in any other trade or manufacture, because the life of a ship is very limited. Although in certain trades some vessels may continue to do economic work for long periods, the normal life of a vessel is only about twenty years, and therefore 5 per cent. of the total tonnage of the world, or, say, over three million tons of world shipping, ought to be broken up every year. Owing to the well-known—although I fear mistaken—policy of the Government which prevented British shipowners from selling their old vessels to foreigners unless they paid the penalty of 15 per cent. on the sale price for a license to do so, more than three million tons of British shipping is at present twenty years of age and over. In the interests both of shipowners and shipbuilders and all their employees, I trust the industry of the shipbreaker will again become active, as otherwise I fear that shipbuilders in this and other countries will have very few new orders for some time to come. A combination of bravery, endurance, and perseverance won the war, and, for one, feel confident that the same qualities, combined with hard work by all sections of the community, will enable Great Britain to come through the present economic depression. Let us therefore courageously face the present difficult times with confidence. If we do so we will find that, when cost and working expenses have been brought down to more normal levels, we will be able to continue to carry on the vast business of British shipping, notwithstanding additional foreign competition, not only with satisfaction to ourselves but with great national advantage to the trade and commerce of our country.

## GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The chairman said the next resolution on the agenda was that, having been proposed by Lord Inchcape, but owing to unavoidable circumstances, he was not able to be present. In the absence of Lord Inchcape he would ask Mr. Howard Houlder to move the resolution. Mr. Howard Houlder then moved the following resolution: "This chamber desires to place on record its recognition of the success of the steps taken in furtherance of the British Government's policy of restoring the complete freedom of the mercantile marine and its conviction that the best interests of the communities of the world will be served only by leaving shipping entirely to private enterprise and by opening and keeping open all ports of the world to international shipping without discrimination." He said there could be no question whatever that the interference of Government with trade generally and shipping in particular was fraught with disastrous consequences.

Mr. J. Howard Glover, in seconding the motion, said that the American nation, as showing the disastrous effects of Government interference with the shipping industry, now found themselves with a fleet of ships which were not worth the fifth of what they had cost, and were not likely in the future to make any profit whatever. In his opinion they were coming to the stage at which free interchange of goods among all countries of the world was the only safeguard for peace and concord.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

## BOOKMAKER'S SUCCESSFUL SUIT.

## AGAINST UNSPORTSMANLIKE LADY GAMBLER.

Mr. Justice McCardie in the King's Bench Division recently gave a considered judgment in an action brought by Michael Jeffrey & Co., book-makers, of Green Street, W., sued Miss E. C. Bamford, a member of the Empress Club, Dover Street, W., for the return of £97 which plaintiffs had paid her as winnings in betting transactions.

Mr. Justice McCardie said plaintiffs brought the action as a partnership firm against Miss Bamford to recover £97 which was the total of six cheques paid by plaintiffs to defendant for bets won by her from plaintiffs in respect of horse races.

Defendant cashed the cheques with different people, who became holders for value, and who duly presented the cheques for payment. They were paid by the plaintiffs' bankers. Hence the plaintiffs brought the action under Section 2 of the Gaming Act of 1893; and they relied on the well-known decision of the Court of Appeal in *Dawson v. Banton*. It was only just before the action was commenced that defendant had commenced proceedings but for the fact that defendant, while receiving and keeping her winnings from plaintiffs, declined to pay her losses.

## WHY THE CASE WAS BROUGHT.

It was conceded by defendant's counsel that unless the point to be dealt with was ruled in her favour, plaintiffs were entitled to recover. That point rested on the fact that plaintiffs sued as partners. Defendant contended that a firm of professional bookmakers were unable to maintain such an action. It was argued that partnership for the purpose of carrying on a betting business was either illegal or impossible in law, and the action must be dismissed.

His lordship dealt at length with the various authorities cited, and added that, upon the decision as they stood, he thought the great balance of authority was in favour of the view that a partnership could exist in a betting and bookmaker's business, and he so held.

If the Courts recognized a single proprietor of a betting business, he saw no good reason in public policy why they should not recognize, as they had done, a betting partnership.

Being of opinion that this action was well brought by plaintiffs as a firm, he gave judgment for them for the sum claimed, with costs.





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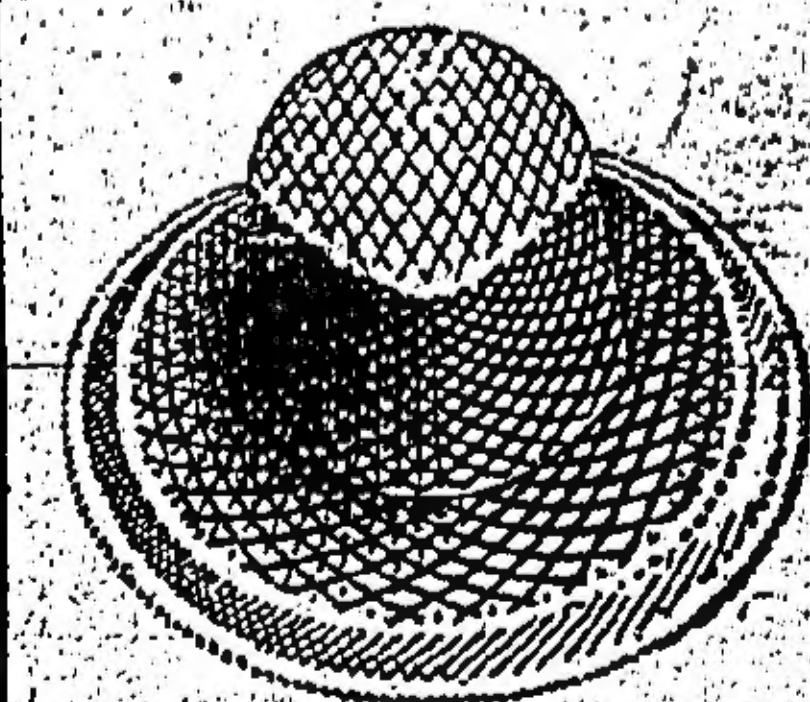
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### PARIS FASHION NOTES.

#### VOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN TOQUE.

##### NEW NOTE IN TRIMMING.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,  
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, March 31st.

At this particularly awkward time of the year, known as a half season, hats, far more than dresses, are inclined to change and bear the brunt of the hundred and one whims that pass through designers' heads. The main reason for this is that one season is waning and the coming one not sufficiently at hand to warrant the launching of any definite type or material. Designers are marking time, as it were, and their fair clients are consoling themselves by buying hats and more hats and thus exciting modistes to ever fresh creative efforts.

Tight-fitting little models that are no more than a glorified crown, turbans and tam's shatters are to be seen any morning in the Bois; the afternoon brings forth the Russian toque—by now a much favoured model—fashioned entirely or in part of fur or feathers, and wide-brimmed Breton sailor hats with an upturned brim. For wear on special occasions the classic Napoleonic type is always at hand; also the picturesque Gainsborough model, and, as a matter of fact, so eclectic are present-day fashion ideas, practically any form or type that one cares to put on one's head.

There has been quite a revival recently in favour of the small type of leather toque. This figure in bright red shades, jade green or deep navy; if in either of the first two shades it is usually devoid of trimming beyond that afforded by a narrow piping of white or perhaps, a cockade of the same shade of leather; the navy blue ones, on the contrary, are, as a rule, much trimmed, either with embroidery, applique or applied flowers. This last has become a very popular form of trimming, and consists in applying either silk or leather flowers, marguerites, daisies, pansies and such types of the smaller variety of flora being chosen for preference; parties, immortelles and violets are, for this reason, also much in evidence. A hat "sprinkled" in this way will have, to match it, a bag or belt profusely covered with the same flowers, the most charming effects being thus obtained. Embroidery, poker work, stitchings and motifs worked in beads are also on the list of decorations for this type of hat.

##### MORNING HAT.

The plainer type or morning hat will be in leather, duvety or velvet, and will be piped with white or a contrasting colour; while a plain bag, usually made of similar material, will be carried with it. The fashion for trimming that juts out at an angle from the crown or brim prevails, as does also that of having trimming, which hangs down from the brim. So far, ribbons or velvet streamers have been treated this way, but, lately, strands of leather are to be seen more often than either of the others. The leather is cut in very narrow thongs and is made to hang down in a fringe or bunch. The only difference between these leather strands and the ribbon or velvet streamers is that the latter are inclined to be much longer. Now that the fashion has caught on to such an extent it is nothing to see strands that reach as far down as the waist. Some of the turbans that are at present so popular end in a strand so long that the wearer rolls it round her throat and then allows it to trail down at one side. As crepe de chine, georgette, silver or gold tissue or brocade are the materials invariably chosen for the fashioning of turbans, many pretty effects can be obtained when they are treated in this manner. Some modistes use lace so that it droops over the brim and trails down at the side, but women who know from experience how quickly fine lace can become tawdry and shabby when allowed to flow about at will fight shy of hats trimmed this way, and choose, instead, those whose decoration consists of the more solid materials.

##### HAIR OF THE COIFFURE.

The theatre hat—or, to give it its correct title, coiffure—is the rage in fashion circles just at present. It is mostly a diaphanous-looking creation fashioned of lace and with additional trimming in some other material. Invariably the brim is wide and consists of a width of wired lace; the crown, likewise, is in gathered lace and shows the beauty of the hair through a becoming transparency. Tulle, also, is used a great deal, and metal laces, spangled net and brocade serve their turn as well, but it is lace that predominates. Nothing is so becoming, if treated and worn as it should be, than a beautiful piece of lace just as nothing lends grace or enhances that which already exists as easily as this light inspired of all materials. For these "theatre" hats it is used often in conjunction with satin or brocade, the brim being of one and the crown of the other. A wide, curving brim and a tight-fitting, gathered crown are popular features, and next in favour comes the drooping cloche brim with the same type of crown just mentioned. The lace occasionally droops over the edge of the brim, but a neat binding of satin or brocade to match the crown is, as a rule, preferred.

##### BLACK OPAL EAR-RINGS.

For trimming, delicate, hand-made flowers, strands of jet, beads and profuse displays of feathers are employed. A charming idea is to have a width similar to that of the lace used in the composition of the hat and wind it round the crown, allowing a long end of it to be drawn through the brim at the back, encircle the throat and then hang down to the side. A long, curving strand of feathers may also be treated this way. As a rule, the trimming employed is quite simple, the charm of transparent effects obtained with lace, tulle and others tissues being deemed sufficient in itself. Ear-rings play their part in the modern coiffure just as much as anything else, and some are designed intentionally to be worn (Continued at foot of next column.)

### A CURE FOR THREE DISEASES.

#### NEW USE OF ANTIMONY.

[BY THE MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES."]

Just before the war the hopes of the medical profession were centred on the aniline dyes as a new source of drugs. Especial interest was shown in arsenical compounds of these dyes, one of which is the now famous salvarsan. To some extent hope has been realized (we have syphilis and relapsing fever to credit account), but the extravagant claims made in certain quarters have not been substantiated as fully as we are invited to suppose.

For this reason we may profitably adopt a cautious attitude in regard to the newest hope of the therapist—antimony. Antimony, of course, is a drug which has been used for a very long time; but the method of intravenous injection which Broden and Rodhain and also Lebeuf introduced has opened up a new era. The first disease to be attacked by means of antimony was sleeping sickness. The failure of the arsenical preparation atoxyl in this disease had proved a great disappointment. Antimony has given much better results. Thus in a recent number of the *Transactions of the Society of Tropical Medicine*, Low calls attention to the case of Kerandel, who himself got sleeping sickness. He tried atoxyl, and did not improve; then he tried antimony by mouth, but could not tolerate it. Finally he was given antimony intravenously at the Pasteur Institute and was cured. Now the London School of Tropical Medicine employs a combined treatment for sleeping sickness of atoxyl and antimony.

Another very severe group of tropical diseases has yielded to antimony in the most astonishing way. They are "kala-azar," the Indian disease, and its relations, the skin conditions caused by the same type of parasite, with which the name of Sir William Leishman will always be associated. The first attempt to treat leishmaniasis by antimony was made in 1913 in Brazil. Complete cure resulted, though the patient was 60 years of age. Since then the same excellent results have been obtained in hundreds of other cases, in the so-called ulcerating granuloma, and in kala-azar. In 1914 Castellani treated the first case of kala-azar by this means in Ceylon. The treatment was also carried out by Rogers and others in India. When it is realized that this disease killed some 90 per cent. of its victims before the treatment was introduced, and that the treatment is claimed to cure in the vast majority of cases, the enormous value of this discovery can be realized. There are American, Indian, and Mediterranean forms of this group of diseases. Antimony seems potent to cure them all, though it is still too soon to say that it is an absolute remedy.

Still later antimony has been used by Christopherson to treat bilharziosis. It has acted like magic, and can be regarded as a specific for this most prevalent and exhausting complaint of Egypt and Africa.

The use of intravenous antimony has therefore now to its credit a large number of successes in sleeping sickness—though it cannot be called a specific for this disease; the more or less complete cure of kala-azar, leishmaniasis, and though not so certain of ulcerating granuloma; and the complete cure of bilharziosis. Efforts are now being made to have the drug tried in certain home diseases.

### OPERATION FOR MADNESS.

#### BULLET TAKEN FROM A CONVICT'S BRAIN.

Dr. W. C. Chapman, the famous Brooklyn surgeon, removed a bullet from the brain of Roman Leonowski, a convict of Sing-Sing Prison, on March 29th, in an effort to cure him of homicidal and manic tendencies. The bullet was fired at Leonowski in a quarrel four years ago. Dr. Chapman, who is suffering from partial paralysis, declined to allow a substitute to operate. He was wheeled in an invalid's chair into the operating room in Sing-Sing Prison hospital, and himself performed the entire operation.

He loosened the bullet with his fingers, worked it to the wall of the skull, and removed it with a forceps without destroying any brain tissue or causing bleeding. Another bullet in the visual area of Leonowski's brain could not be removed without leaving an injury which would have permanently disturbed the patient's mental balance. Surgeons believe that the bullet which Dr. Chapman removed was solely responsible for Leonowski's condition, and expect his recovery to normal mentality.

with certain types of ear-rings. Long drops are much in favour, as they help to complete line better than any others. Jade, onyx and jet are extremely popular because they can be cut into such long lengths; next come coral and pearls that are necessarily shorter in length; but one of the most fashionable of all these jewels is the lovely Australian black opal, which has lately been launched on the Paris market and is now to be seen in all the leading "Belle de la Paix" jewellery shops. Large single-stone pendants, mounted on elegant black silk cordeliers and finished with a tassel and a knot of brilliants, are now an admired feature of any important jewellery display, and long drop ear-rings of this stone are more popular for wear with the type of evening coiffure such as I have already described than anything else, as they act as a foil and lend a touch of colour both to the hat and the face of the wearer. Parisians were loth at first to wear this stone because of the stupid, ill-founded reputation attaching to it, but they have been conquered by the sheer beauty of this particular variety of the stone; and now the "lucky opal" is the most fashionable and most worn of any stone in Paris.



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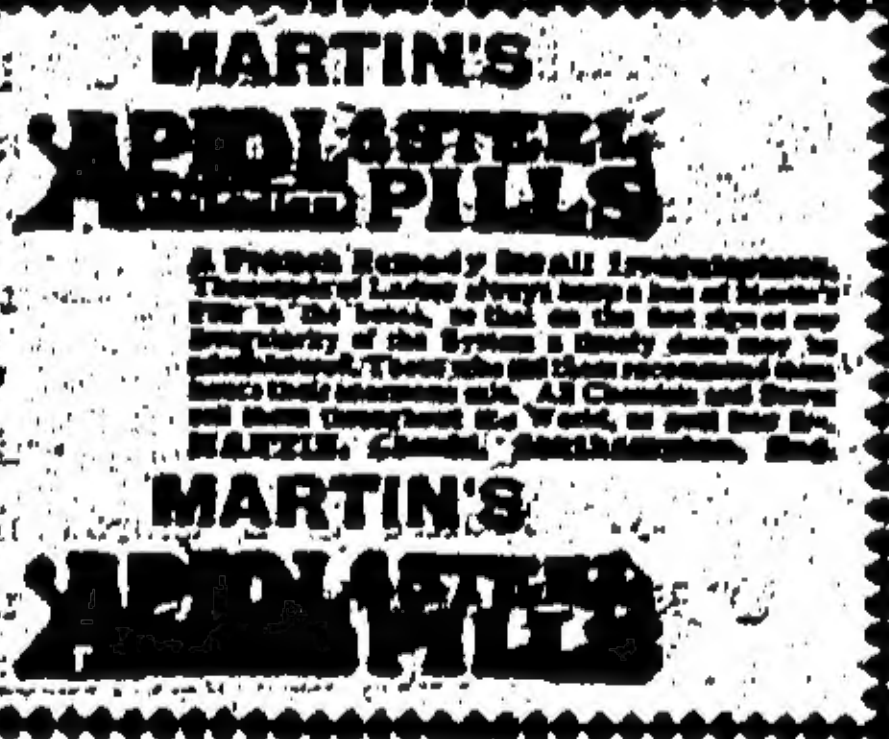
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AN INSPIRED SPEECH.**

Mr. A. Irvine, in the *Teachers' World*, has a remarkable and trenchant article, in which he tells of an astounding speech made by a man who never made a speech before. The speaker is one of a company of 150 students who had just closed their university and college life, some with honours, and not a few without. Before separating to go into the world, probably never to meet again, they join in a final dinner. Surfeited with the dignified drive of college, the students, in a spirit of mischief, cut out all such stuff, and as a huge joke, invited one of the professors to speak who had never made an address in his life. The hitherto silent one accepted the invitation to the surprise of everyone. And he spoke thus:—

"Gentlemen," he began, "I never made a speech in my life, and I don't intend to begin now. I have something to say, however, and in saying it I will follow Luther's threefold rule: Stand up straightly, speak out boldly, and sit down quickly."

"We are in one of the famous banqueting halls of the world. Bolshazar's hall compared to this was a lodging on the third-floor back. No such art existed in those days as we see around this room. No such winds graced his beard. What there was elegant for that day, but we live in another age, an age of art, art-craftsmanship and luxury. From the four corners of the earth came the things on this table. From the lowest forms of day labour to the highest forms of art, we have around us samples of at least a hundred forms of human work."

"Take this table cloth, to begin with. It is of most exquisite workmanship. It involves weaving—to go no farther back—bleaching, smoothing, designing. It is a damask linen, beautiful and most pleasing to the eye. I want to ask you a question; is there anyone here who knows from personal experience anything about the labour involved? Have any of you even contributed any labour to the manufacturing of table linen? I am serious, gentlemen. If any of you have, I would like him to say so. There was absolute silence. 'I understand, then,' he continued, 'that the making of such a thing is beyond your ken.'

"I MADE IT." "Let me draw your attention to the samples of pottery here. Surely the men and women who produce such beautiful things are artists. What a joy it must be for a man to hold such a thing in his hand—complete—and say, 'I made it!' Many forms of labour are involved here, also—the digging of clay, the carting, fashioning, painting, burning, baking and finishing. If there is a man here who has ever touched this form of labour, let him answer. No one!"

"There are samples of the most exquisite, and I know, costly, cut glass. That also involves much labour and great art. It is a unique industry in itself. I will not detail the process; we see the result, but the various forms of labour involved are practically unknown to us. I would be rather surprised to find a man among you who had ever touched this industry at any angle."

In this way he went over the silver, and dwelt rather lengthily on the subject of mining and the life of a miner. Nothing escaped his notice. He drew attention to the carpet and rugs on the floor, to the curtains and drapery of the great windows, to the mural decorations, executed by the greatest living mural painter. There was a rich fresco around the room. He called attention to it. When he had gone over most of the things in the room he turned again to the table.

"There are cut flowers here," he said. "Most of you spent some years in the study of botany, but I don't think any of you would undertake to give us a complete classification of what we see and enjoy on the table." There was a disposition to laugh, but he wiped the smile from every face around the table by quickly saying, "perhaps you are to be congratulated that you are at an age when a sense of humour covers a multitude of sins, but personally I cannot enjoy that which gives me pain."

**NON PRODUCERS.**

"I am a representative university man, seriously asking myself and you whether the system we call education educates."

"The system became oppressive. The men were thinking. 'Perhaps,' he continued, 'I should have put you more at ease by telling you at the beginning that I have never experienced the joy of fashioning articles with my own hands. Nor anything useful for that matter. Here we are then, a group of men on whom a university has set its stamp. We produce nothing we eat, we could not even lend a hand in making a screw against Nature in which the man who does no useful work at all is considered a gentleman, and the creator of wealth and beautiful things should be considered low caste in Anglo-Saxon civilisation.'

"I want to point out to you that the highest form of culture and refinement known to mankind was ultimately created with tools and labour. In order to do that I must present to you a picture, imaginative, but in accord with the facts of history and experience. He pushed his chair back, and stood a few feet from the table. His face betrayed deep emotion. His voice became wonderfully soft and interestingly appealing. The college men had been interested; they were now spellbound. He raised his hand, and went through the motions of drawing aside a curtain."

"Gentlemen," he said, "may I introduce to you a young Galilean who is a master builder—Jesus of Nazareth! It was a weird act. The silence became oppressive. As if addressing an actual person of flesh and blood, he continued, 'Master, may I ask you, as I asked these young men, whether there is anything in this room that you could make with your hands as other men make them?'

There was a pause, a brief moment or two, then with the slow measured stride of an Oriental he went to the end of the table, and took the table cloth in his hand, and made bare the corner and carved cut leg of the great table. In that position he looked into the faces of the men and said: The Master says, Yes, I could make the table—I am a Carpenter!"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Letters are lying at this Office for  
BORN P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BR. BG.  
BR. BY. KI. LM. LR. LI. LW. SO.

**TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE** at the Peak, for 3 months from June 15th. Apply Box LU, c/o Daily Press Office. 68

**TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS** with Verandah. Married couples, or Bachelors. Vacant June 1st. Good board, modern sanitation. Telephone, easy to business centre. Apply Box LV, c/o Daily Press Office. 67

**TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM.** Bachelors, Private Bathrooms with English Family, Kowloon. Suitable for 1 or 2 Bachelors or Married Couple. With or without board. Apply Box LX, c/o Daily Press Office. 69

**WANTED.—FOR 6 months FURNISHED HOUSE** on the Peak in exchange for Furnished Flat on the middle level. Reply Box LW, c/o Daily Press Office. 68

**WANTED.**

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY, or in the Autumn** a EUROPEAN GOVERNESS for a girl of 11. Apply giving full particulars to, Mrs. R. A. MAY, c/o Customs, Chaiyang. [918]

**TO LET.**

**NOS. 2 and 3, "VICTORIA VIEW"** Middle Road, Kowloon Point. Apply to— U. RUMJAHN, 6, Des Vaux Road, Central. [917]

**FOR SALE.**

**FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW**, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession. Apply to— Box No. 588, Care of Daily Press Office. [688]

**FOR SALE.**

**BRUNSWICK STANDARD ICE MAKING PLANT.**  
Capacity—4 tons per 24 hours.  
No. of Ice Cans—96.  
Weight of Block 150 lbs., size 8 1/2" x 15" x 4 1/2".  
Compressor Pulley—40" dia, 9 1/2" face.  
Speed—160 R.P.M.  
Atmospheric Ammonia Condenser—12 pipes 19 ft. long. Complete with Ice Tank and Accessories.  
ASLO

One 20 H.P. Motor to provide power for above plant.  
Further details and specification may be obtained from—  
ACEAL/REISS & CO.,  
No. 3, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, April 2nd, 1921. [845]

**SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE**

21, PRAYA RANT, HONGKONG.

**FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.**  
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Mess, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.  
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.  
Motors, Lamps, "Dawsoning."

want to say this: Most of you are destined to be masters of men. You will organize and mobilize their labour; you will oversee it. "When you see men around you actually creating beautiful things with their hands, I would like you to remember that it was my opinion that actual labour in the arts and crafts and industries is an infinitely nobler contribution to the happiness of mankind than clipping coupons and living on the sweat of other men's brows."

"It will not come in our day, but the world will ultimately come to understand that the training of the mind is as necessary as the training of the body. Why should it be considered an unthinkable thing that a blacksmith or carpenter should need an education? Why should college men consider it degrading to handle tools and make useful and beautiful things?"

"Why should a university perpetuate such a revolt against Nature in which the man who does no useful work at all is considered a gentleman, and the creator of wealth and beautiful things should be considered low caste in Anglo-Saxon civilisation."

"THE CARPENTER." "I want to point out to you that the highest form of culture and refinement known to mankind was ultimately created with tools and labour. In order to do that I must present to you a picture, imaginative, but in accord with the facts of history and experience."

He pushed his chair back, and stood a few feet from the table. His face betrayed deep emotion. His voice became wonderfully soft and interestingly appealing. The college men had been interested; they were now spellbound. He raised his hand, and went through the motions of drawing aside a curtain."

"Gentlemen," he said, "may I introduce to you a young Galilean who is a master builder—Jesus of Nazareth! It was a weird act. The silence became oppressive. As if addressing an actual person of flesh and blood, he continued, 'Master, may I ask you, as I asked these young men, whether there is anything in this room that you could make with your hands as other men make them?'

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.**

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

TIEN-TSIN via WEIHAIWEI ... "CHIPSING" ... Tues. 17th May, Noon.  
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW ... "TUNGSHING" ... Tues. 17th May, Noon.  
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "KUMSANG" ... Wed. 18th May, 9 a.m.  
SEARATS & CALCUTTA ... "KUMSANG" ... Thurs. 19th May, 3 p.m.  
MANILA ... "TUNGSHING" ... Fri. 20th May, 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI ... "KUMSANG" ... Sat. 21st May, 10 p.m.  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KUMSANG" ... Sun. 22nd May, Noon.  
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "KUMSANG" ... Tues. 24th May, Noon.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Strait 2 and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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**BANGKOK LINE.**—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

s.s. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, May 19th, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET. TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 111.

**GLEN AND SHIRE**

Joint Service of Steamers.

**U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.****OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Des Hongkong
S.S. "GLENGLYLE"	18th May.
S.S. "GLENOGLE"	21st May.
S.S. "GLENNAVY"	10th June.

**HOMEWARDS.**

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "GLENLIFER"	about 24th May	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

**Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.****The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

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2344 5312.

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(The Company has on hand a large number of)

**NEW CARGO STEAMERS**

ALWAYS READY FOR

**CHARTERS** of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.  
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.  
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA**

No. 2, Bunko, Kobe.



## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

May 15th.  
*Chakung*, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. M. Courtney, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.  
*Hak* (Anton), Chinese str., 550 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from K. Hing, with a general cargo.—Shun Tai Hong.  
*Huilee*, Chinese str., 730 tons, Capt. S. Usugi, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—Shun Tai Hong.  
*Patrol*, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. T. Keith Webb, from Singapore.—E. T. C. Co.  
*Yooler*, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Leung Hing, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hung Shun.  
*Wentcher*, American str., 8,390 tons, Capt. J. E. Giffith, from Seattle and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.  
*Yeching Maru*, Japanese str., 1,657 tons, Capt. S. Sumi, from Crapaud, with lime stone.—P.A. Lapique.  
May 16th.  
*Alling*, British str., 1,400 tons, Capt. C. H. Gating, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Nemaze.  
*Chipping*, British str., 1,190 tons, Capt. J. K. Matthews, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.  
*Gorani*, Dutch str., 5,854 tons, Capt. J. Luy, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.  
*Hanoi*, French str., 730 tons, Capt. F. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Lapique.  
*Hwah Wu*, Chinese str., 2,700 tons, Capt. T. Weidemann, from Chingwan, with coal.—Hodwell & Co.  
*Providence*, Norwegian str., 693 tons, Capt. Ulf, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—Kwang Mon Tai.  
*Tamang*, British str., 1,550 tons, Capt. J. D. Milne, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
*Tungshing*, British str., 1,173 tons, Capt. R. W. Bateman, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.  
*Yoda Maru*, Japanese str., 1,330 tons, Capt. S. Hamazaki, from Hongkong, with coal.—M.H.K.  
*Tuenyang*, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. J. McAlinsh, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

May 15th.  
*Chicago Maru*, for Singapore.  
*Kamo Maru*, for Singapore.  
*Ngoya*, for Singapore.  
*Saku Maru*, for Singapore.  
*West Jester*, for Manila.  
May 16th.  
*Chusan*, for Swatow.  
*Homes Maru*, for Moji.  
*Heinan*, for Hoibow.  
*Kiulee*, for Canton.  
*Hydrangea*, for Swatow.  
*Kwangshah*, for Canton.  
*Providence*, for Canton.  
*Sunring*, for Canton.  
*Tenn*, for Amoy.  
*Tzonduri*, for Batavia.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Chakung*, on May 15th:—Colonel Wauchope, Mrs. and Miss Wauchope, Mrs. Koster, Rev. and Mrs. Fieldbrave.  
Per s.s. *Heinan Maru*, on May 16th:—Mr. E. C. Burdett, Mr. H. de Broc, Mr. J. J. Connell, Mrs. J. J. Connell, Mr. H. S. Komar, Mr. A. Molinari, Mrs. A. Molinari, Mr. C. B. Shank.  
DEPARTURES.  
Per s.s. *Kamo Maru*:—Mr. R. E. Lunnstead, Mr. Mrs. and Miss G. H. Haden, Miss Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Macintosh, Mr. K. M. Sammis, Mrs. E. A. Bell, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cosser, Mr. and Mrs. Clear, Mr. and Mrs. M. Melver, Capt. and Mrs. Strong, Dr. Scott, Mr. A. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Bell, Captain G. Cambitzer, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bunje, Mr. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Looetens, Mr. and Mrs. Heaburn, Mr. E. G. Penfold, Mr. E. Harte, Mr. K. G. Ramsden, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Penfold, Mr. da Silva, Mr. H. J. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wills, Mr. D. Vontinas, Mrs. C. Koeley, Mr. Koyatichowsky, Mr. H. J. Hicks, Mr. Kahanbetien, Mr. Zakarian, Mr. G. M. Kelley, Mr. D. B. Leatt, Mr. P. J. Dunne, Mr. T. Dunne, Mr. A. Ferreira, Mr. J. Jasirsky, Mr. Kurokowsky, Mr. Kozwsky, Mr. Dziatkiewicz, Mrs. V. Appin, Miss M. Appin, Mrs. Jasirsky, Miss Jasirsky and Mrs. Dziatkiewicz.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Fushimi Maru* (American line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Manila on May 14th, and is expected here on May 28th.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. *Heinan Maru* (Bomday line) left Singapore for this port on May 15th, and is expected here on May 22nd.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tomura Maru* (Calcutta line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on May 15th, and is expected here on June 1st.  
The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on May 15th, left there next morning, and is due at Manila to-day at 5 a.m.  
The s.s. *Bellerophon* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on the 13th inst., for Hongkong, and is due here to-morrow.  
The T.K.K. s.s. *Siberia Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 13th inst., and sailed yesterday via Kobe, Dairen, and Shanghai being due at Hongkong on the 27th inst.  
The C.M. s.s. *China* will sail for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu to-morrow, at noon.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Abercos* (Admiral line), from Shanghai, due May 22nd.  
*Anchises* (Blue Funnel), due May 19th.  
*Bellerophon* (Blue Funnel), due May 18th.  
*Deucalion* (Blue Funnel), due May 31st.  
*Edmore* (Admiral line), from Shanghai, due May 22nd.  
*Empress of Asia*, due May 19th, at 3 a.m.  
*Fushimi Maru* (N.Y.K.), from U.S.A., due May 28th.  
*Heinan Maru* (N.Y.K.), from Bombay, due May 22nd.  
*Kaga Maru* (N.Y.K.), from London, due May 25th.  
*Mentor* (Blue Funnel), due June 11th.  
*Muroran Maru* (N.Y.K.), due May 10th.  
*Siberia Maru* (T.K.K.), due May 27th.  
*Taiyo Maru* (T.K.K. ex Cap Finisterre), due Hongkong May 23rd.  
*Tango Maru* (N.Y.K.), from Sydney, due May 21st.  
*Tomura Maru* (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due May 29th.  
*Totomi Maru* (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due June 1st.  
*Yagutze* (Blue Funnel), due June 11th.  
*Yokohama Maru* (N.Y.K.), due June 12th.

## WEATHER REPORT.

May 16th, at 11.55—pressure has decreased considerably at Shanghai, moderately from Peking to Tientsin and slightly over the Philippines.  
The depression over Indo-China and S.W. China has deepened.  
The anti cyclone has moved eastward.  
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.37 inch. Total since January 1st, 31.43 inches against an average of 16.56 inches.  
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. winds, moderate, squally, cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lanchow	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

MAY 16th, 1921.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Nagasaki	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Hakodate	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Tokyo	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Kobe	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Nagasaki	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Kagoshima	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Oshima	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Naha	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Ishigaki	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Bonin Island	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Wakayama	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Hankow	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Ichang	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Kiukiang	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Changsha	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Shanghai	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Gutaleh	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Harbin	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Amoy	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Swatow	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Taihou	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Taiwan	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Koshu	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Pescadore	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Canton	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Hongkong	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Gap Rock	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Macao	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Wachow	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Hoibow	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Pakhoi	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Phnlan	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Tourane	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Cape S. James	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Aparr	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Dagupan	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Manila	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Legaspi	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Tacloban	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Iloilo	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Surigao	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Guan	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f
Labuan	8	30.0	61	89	SE	2	f

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF SKY, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, a fog, a gloomy, a hail, a lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a squall, a rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a drizzle.
7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 16th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.68	29.63
Temperature	73	77	83
Humidity	82	82	76
Wind-Direction	East	SE	SSW
Force	4	3	4
Weather	cd	or	oq
Rain	1.10	or	1.37

Highest open-air Temperature on 16th, 75.  
Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th, 74.

## CP O S

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER  
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Aomori), Kobe & Yokohama

Steamer	From	Due
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Hongkong	May 17
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Hongkong	May 26
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	June 14
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Hongkong	June 23
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Hongkong	July 31

THREETRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINSDAILY  
Sleeping Car through service.

CORRECTING STEAMERS  
CANADA TO LIVERPOOL

Steamer	From	Due
METAGAMA	Hongkong	June 16
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Hongkong	June 21
METAGAMA	Hongkong	July 15
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Hongkong	July 26
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Hongkong	Aug. 13

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For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU  
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To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA)  
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S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing beginning June.

## FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.  
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" (omitting Yokohama) sailing on or about 16th May.  
S.S. "CHEIBON MARU" ... sailing on or about 7th June.

For further particulars please apply to—  
K. SUZUKI, Manager,  
No. 4, Queen's Road Central.

## T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TAIYO MARU	22,000	May 27th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 10th
TENYO MARU	22,000	June 21st
KOREA MARU	21,000	July 1st
SHINYO MARU	22,000	July 15th

\* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki. \* Omitting Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILLO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTA, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS: TONS LEAVE HONGKONG

RAKUYO MARU ... 17,500 ... June 10th.

CHUJO MARU ... 17,500 ... June 11th.

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—  
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,  
King's Building, Tel. Nos 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Incorporated in U.S.A.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING" 15,000 Tons S.S. "NILE" 11,000 Tons S.S. "CHINA" 10,200 Tons

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA" May 18th S.S. "NANKING" June 15th S.S. "NILE" July 13th

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" June 4th

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA" July 22nd S.S. "NILE" June 25th

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,  
TRADING BUILDING, 100, HONG STREET,  
TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.  
No. 1934. No. 2161.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

## MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

## "VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

30th May.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574. Agents. 78

## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

OF COPENHAGEN.

M.S. "PERU" Taking cargo for Copenhagen and Scandinavian ports about second half of June.

M.S. "ASIA" Taking cargo for Copenhagen and Scandinavian ports about second half of August.

For freight & Passage apply to—

## MANNERS &amp; BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Tel. 1476. Agents. (741)

ON SALE.



# AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE. INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE. (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.  
or to RAUS & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND  
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KNIGHT COMPANION" ... via Panama Canal ... 1st June.  
"CITY OF MADRAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"OHUSAN"	On 17th May, 10 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 17th May, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI and FUKUOKA	"SZECHUEN"	On 18th May, 4 P.M.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & LINTAO	"TAMING"	On 18th May, Noon.
AMOI & HANGHAI	"HUNTING"	On 19th May, 4 P.M.
WANGSWAT, CANTON & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 21st May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHERNAN"	On 22nd May, Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HONGKONG	"KAIKONG"	On 24th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI & FUKUOKA	"SINKIANG"	On 24th May, Noon.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SOUCHOW"	On 28th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occurring 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. O. Passmore	TUESDAY, May, 17th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, May, 20th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. Couper	TUESDAY, May, 24th, at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

# P. & O. - British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PLASBY"	7,348	11th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,000	25th June	do.
"SYRIA"	7,000	2nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,000	5th Aug.	do.

### BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" ... 6,100 ... 2nd May ... Calcutta via S'pore, P'ang & S'gon

### EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	25th May	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"EASTERN"	4,500	25th June	Townsville, Brisbane
"KASOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Sydney & Melbourne

### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ALPINE"	7,000	2nd May	Japan via Shanghai
"TANDA"	7,348	25th May	Japan via Shanghai
"PLASBY"	7,348	30th May	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
Let Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.  
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DOWNS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.  
23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

## O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLANTIC MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th May  
BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.  
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Sunday, 15th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
"INDO MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd May.  
"HAGUE MARU" ... Thursday, 5th June.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.  
"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Japan. Regular fortnightly passenger service, stopping at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.  
"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 18th May.

NEW YORK via SUEZ—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.  
"SUMATRA MARU" ... Tuesday, 31st May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.  
"SUMATRA MARU" ... Tuesday, 31st May.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.  
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.  
"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.  
"AMAKURA MARU" ... Thursday, 19th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YABUODA, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.  
Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

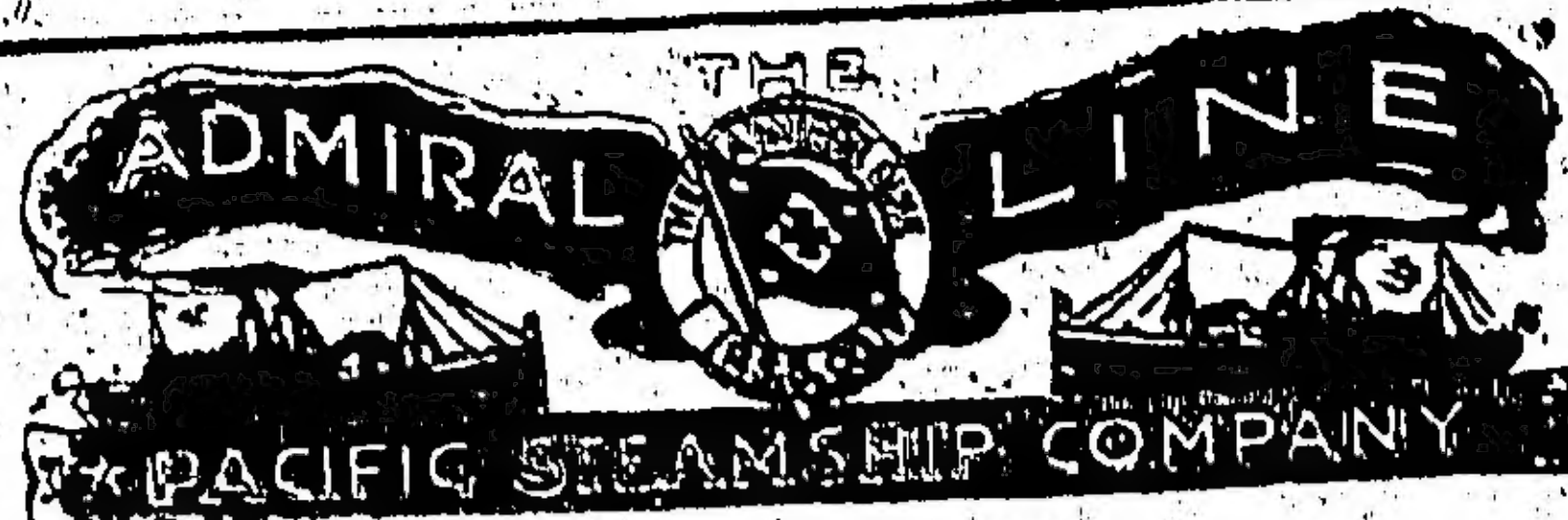
### AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"HONGKONG"	...	...

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.  
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



## PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE. FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "CROSSKEY" Freight only	April 18th May 21st
S.S. "WENATCHEE" Freight only	May 5th June 10th
S.S. "EDMORE" Freight only	May 22nd July 10th
S.S. "ELDRIDGE" Freight only	June 9th July 25th
S.S. "WENATCHEE" Freight only	July 25th Aug. 16th
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" Freight only	Aug. 3rd Sept. 15th

For MANILA ... Sailing May 17th, 4 P.M.

For PORTLAND DIRECT  
(Calling Kobe & Yokohama).  
S.S. "ABERCOSS" calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports Sailing May 22nd.  
S.S. "MONTAGUE" Freight only ... June 4th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce points.  
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE  
Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



## REGULAR SERVICE To & From SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S. STEAMERS

LAKE ONAWA	May 25th
GLYMONT	June 20th

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast, and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—  
THE ADMIRAL LINE,  
5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING,  
Tel. Add.: ADMIRALTY. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

## SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WINTAH" ... to NEW YORK ... June 2nd.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

## BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,  
AGENTS. 5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

2477 & 2478. [178]

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 21,000	On or about 1st June.
	"Shanghai (only)"	

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" 21,000. On or about 31st May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—  
R. BODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING"	May 25th
"VICTORIA"	June 24th

For Freight and Passage, apply to—  
THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.  
Agents, 119, Consulate Road, Central.  
Tel. 3307.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 5 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Waihaiwei, and Tientsin	Chinghai	Tuesday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
*Philippine Islands	Bonac Castle	Tuesday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
*Swatow, Amoy, and North China	Tungshing	Tuesday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, and North China	Swatow	Tuesday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via	Empress of Japan	Tuesday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C.		Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Wendell	Tuesday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Fothow and Haiphong	Lotos	Wednesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
*SHANGHAI, *NORTH CHINA, *JAPAN, *HONOLULU, *CANADA, *UNITED STATES, *CENTRAL and *SOUTH AMERICA, and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Euclid	Wednesday, 18th, 9.15 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	China	Tuesday, 18th, 9.45 A.M.
Amoy, and Philippine Islands	Tammy	Wednesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Waihaiwei, Chiofo and Tientsin	Kwongshing	Wednesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Takao	Southern	Thursday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, and North China	Sunning	Thursday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta, and Aden	Kampong	Thursday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou	Hainan	Friday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Chang	Saturday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kiwoong	Saturday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Fothow, Fakhai and Haiphong	Chunchoi	Tuesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Huach, Ping	Tuesday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
		Wednesday, 25th, 8.30 A.M.

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

From Shengwan Western Branch P. O.

For	On Week-days	On Sunday	On Holiday
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kankong	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (Direct)

"AGAPENOR"	23RD MAY	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"MACHAON"	13TH JUNE	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ANCHOISES"	21ST JUNE	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"LAOMEDON"	11TH JULY	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"MENTOR"	19TH JULY	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE (Direct or via Continental Ports)

"TYDEUS"	20TH MAY	M'sles, Havre, L'pool & G'gow.
"HECTOR"	1ST JUNE	Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYADES"	9TH JUNE	Genoa, M'sles, L'pool & G'gow.
"OANFA"	17TH JUNE	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.

## PACIFIC SERVICE (via Korea and Yokohama).

"TEUCER"	25TH MAY	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALHYBIUS"	15TH JUNE	
"TYNDAROS"	6TH JULY	

## NEW YORK SERVICE (via Sum or Panama).

"KT. COMPANION"	1ST JUNE	via Panama.
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## HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHOISES"	21ST JUNE	for London.
"MENTOR"	19TH JULY	for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 17th to 23rd, 1921.

## HONGKONG TIME FOR MAY.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
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May 17th	5.42 a.m.	6.67 p.m.
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May 18th	5.42 a.m.	6.68 p.m.
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May 19th	5.42 a.m.	6.68 p.m.
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May 20th	5.41 a.m.	6.69 p.m.
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May 21st	5.41 a.m.	6.69 p.m.
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May 22nd	5.41 a.m.	6.69 p.m.
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May 23rd	5.40 a.m.	6.70 p.m.
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May 24th	5.40 a.m.	6.71 p.m.
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May 25th	5.39 a.m.	6.72 p.m.
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May 26th	5.39 a.m.	6.73 p.m.
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May 27th	5.38 a.m.	6.73 p.m.
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May 28th	5.38 a.m.	6.73 p.m.
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May 29th	5.38 a.m.	6.73 p.m.
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May 30th	5.38 a.m.	6.73 p.m.
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May 31st	5.38 a.m.	6.74 p.m.
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June 1st	5.38 a.m.	6.74 p.m.
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June 2nd	5.38 a.m.	6.74 p.m.
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June 3rd	5.38 a.m.	6.74 p.m.
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## COMMERCIAL OPENING QUOTATIONS

May 14th.

Telegraphic Transfer .....

Bank Bills, on demand .....

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight .....

Bank Bills, at 4 months sight .....

Credit, at 4 months sight .....

Domestic Bill, 4 months sight .....

On LONDON .....

On NEW YORK .....

On HONGKONG .....

On SHANGHAI .....

On MANILA .....

On CANTON .....

On HANKOW .....

On TIENTSIN .....

On PEKING .....

On HAIKOW .....

On SHANGHAI .....

On HONGKONG .....

On MANILA .....

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On TIENTSIN .....

On PEKING .....

On HAIKOW .....

On SHANGHAI .....

On HONGKONG .....

On MANILA .....

On CANTON .....

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.

Paid-up Capital .....

Reserve Funds .....

Share .....

Share .....

Share .....

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